REGD. NO. B. 1065 REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 182 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Il Duce Gets First Rebuff In African Venture

A. I. C. C. To Meet In Madras

SESSION IN OCTOBER

Cabinet Committee To Draw Up Congress Golden Jubilee Programme

WARDHAGANJ, July 31.

"The next meeting of the A.I.C.C. is going to be held in Madras in October, and I have decided to shut my lips at least until then" declared Mr. S. Satyamurti, who left for Madras this evening, when the "United Press" representative interviewed him in connection with the Working Committee resolution on the question of acceptance of office by Congress.

He added that he was going home happy in the hope that the Working Committee would decide only in the best interests of the country.

CORRECT DECISION

Mr. Sambamurti, the Andhra Congress leader, who also left by the same train, felt that the Working Committee's decision was the only correct decision in the circumstances.

"The child has not yet come out of the womb" he said, "and there is quarrel over its naming. I am not in favour of deciding this important question in a hurry."—United Press.

SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES

Congress Cabinet To Issue Statement

WARDHA, July 31.

The Congress Working Committee has decided to call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Madras during the third or fourth week of October.

The Committee concluded discussion on the States' subjects question, and the Socialist activities, about which it will issue a statement to-morrow.

A small sub-committee has been appointed to draw up a Golden Jubilee Programme for the Congress, which will be celebrated on December 26 and the following days.

SATYAMURTI'S HOPE.

"I go happy in full consciousness that the Working Committee will decide the crucial question at the proper time in the best interests of the country," said Mr. Satyamurti before his departure to Madras.

Further he said that he had decided to continue his vow of silence on the question of acceptance of office at least till the next meeting of the A.I.C.C.

He averred that he favoured the acceptance of offices, only with a view to wrecking the new Constitution and not submitting to the same. If anyone thought that by accepting office Congress was going to submit to the new Constitution, they would be making a mistake, as they would find him a thorn on the side of the Government always.

The Jubilee Sub-Committee reports to-morrow morning when the final programme will be drawn up.—A.P.

ANDHRA-TAMIL DISPUTE

Working Committee Appeals For Amicable Settlement

WARDHAGANJ, July 31.

It is understood that the Working Committee has asked, both the Andhra and the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committees to settle the dispute about the jurisdiction of Madras City amicably.—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET ON OFFICES

"Having read the resolutions of the several Congress Committees in relation to the acceptance or non-acceptance of office under the new constitution this Committee is of the opinion that any decision on this question would be premature at this stage and therefore should be left over for the next session of the Congress. This Committee further declares that any expression of opinion on this question by individual Congressmen does not represent the view of the Congress."

HOLLAND NOT TO GO OFF GOLD

Premier Advocates Well Prepared World Conference

THE HAGUE, July 31.

Holland is determined to remain the gold standard, affirmed M. Colijn in an interview. He advocated a well-prepared international conference for commerce and currency stabilisation as early as possible.—Reuter.

MARLBOROUGH vs. RUGBY

Hewan Makes 176 Runs

LONDON, July 31.

In a two-day match between Marlborough and Rugby the following were the closing scores: Marlborough 351 (Hewan 176; Cillet 4 for 57). Rugby 126 for loss of one wicket (Steel 58, not out.)—Reuter's Special.

RAJEN BABU TO RESUME TOUR

Will Visit Andhra And Tamil Nadu In October

WARDHAGANJ, July 31.

The Congress President will start on a tour of the country in October next. In the month of October, he will tour throughout the provinces of Tamil Nadu and in November the Andhra Desa.—United Press.

Secret Parleys At Geneva

ABYSSINIA'S CASE

League Council Members Astonished At Stand Taken

GENEVA, July 31.

Mr. Hawariate, the Abyssinian delegate to the League and his French adviser Dr. Jeze were invited to attend the private meeting of the Council, although Abyssinia, is not a member of the Council. The proceedings were private and the meeting lasted half an hour.

When M. Litvinoff read the agenda, including Sgr. Mussolini's telegram making reservations regarding the scope of the discussions, Mr. Hawariate stated the Ethiopian case and insisted that the question of land ownership should also be included. He made a general reservation of Abyssinia's right to raise the whole question.

Thereupon M. Laval suggested adjournment until to-morrow to facilitate private negotiations. Capt. Anthony Eden concurred and remarked that in no circumstances could the Council's right to extend the scope of discussions be limited. Afterwards M. Litvinoff, M. Laval, Sgr. Baron Aloisi and Capt. Eden met privately.

The Council will meet at 5 p.m. to-morrow. Probably the meeting will be public.—Reuter.

COUNCIL ASTONISHED!

GENEVA, July 31.

The League Council meeting was fruitful in surprises. Everybody was astonished at the weak line taken by the Abyssinian delegate in omitting the vital point regarding limiting the agenda to the Walwal incident. It was left to Capt. Eden to make the reservation which everybody expected would come from Abyssinia.

When M. Laval moved for the adjournment, Baron Aloisi jumped up and declared that he attended the meeting on the understanding that only the question of conciliation would be discussed.

If private talks yield an agreement, Britain will accept it; but if an agreement does not materialise Capt. Eden will press for a full discussion.—Reuter.

NO YEMENESE RECRUITS

Imam Refuses Permission To Italy, But Grants Same To Abyssinia

ADEN, July 31.

The Italian Government are reported to have sent a request to the Imam of Yemen for permission to recruit the Yemenese for the Italian Labour Corps, which has been refused.

At the same time it is believed that he (Imam) will accede to the request of the Ethiopian Envoy, who is on his way to ask for Yemenese recruits for the Abyssinian Army. Hodeidah would be the point of embarkation in the event of troop movements.—Reuter.

IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS

Italy Decrees State Monopoly

ROME, July 31.

A decree has been issued creating State monopoly from August 1 to control the imports of raw materials, particularly coal and the principal metals.—Reuter.

Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the great Indian patriot and scholar of international renown, the 15th anniversary of whose death will be celebrated to-day all over the country.

OVER 2,500 DETENUS STILL

Transfer Of Prisoners To Andamans To Continue, Says Reid

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The question hour in the Bengal Legislative Council, though short, was lively to-day.

Replying to a question, Mr. R. N. Reid, Member for Law and Order, said that the total number of detenus still confined was 2,515 of whom, 764 were village domiciles, and the number of detention camps was four; Buxa, Hijli, Berhampore and Deoli.

229 IN ANDAMANS

The Government Member also stated that there are 229 terrorist prisoners in the Andamans from this province.

Asked whether the Government were willing to send more prisoners to the Andamans, Mr. Reid replied in the affirmative.

Replying to another question, he stated that 111 detenus were released from January to June this year.—United Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO S. C. BOSE

Calcutta Corporation Sanctions Rs. 1,000

CALCUTTA, July 31.

By 44 votes to 15 votes, the Calcutta Corporation, at a meeting to-day, passed a resolution placing on record its profound sense of satisfaction at the release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, former alderman and councillor of the Corporation.

It was also decided to present him with a civic address of welcome at the Town Hall, for which expenditure upto Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned.

The European councillors 'en-bloc' and nominated members, who were present, voted against this motion, while the Congress Councillors and elected Muslim members supported it.—United Press.

LOK. TILAK ANNIVERSARY

B. P. C. C. Programme For To-day

7-50 a.m. Procession to start from Congress House.

8-15 a.m. Putting wreaths and flowers on the statue of Lokmanya.

6-30 p.m. Public meeting at Congress House, Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar presiding.

Speakers: **Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Sjts. Nagindas T. Master, S. A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi, P. R. Lele, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others.**

To-day's Functions

Under the auspices of the National Students' League, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) a public meeting will be held at Blavatsky Hall (near French Bridge, Chowpatty.) Shrimati Lilavati Munshi will preside.

Messrs. Joachim Alwa, Godiwalla, Trivedi, Abdur Rehman Hasware Giradkar, Chandy and Miss Sushila Damania and others will speak.

AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee, a public meeting of the Citizens of Ghatkopar will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the hall of Jain Panshadhshalla to celebrate Lokmanya Tilak's anniversary.

Khadi clothes, sewn by the ladies of Ghatkopar will be sold on the occasion.

AT KALYAN

Under the auspices of the Andhra Association Kalyan, there will be a public meeting in the Association premises at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday) to celebrate the 15th anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK, July 31.

The "Journal of Commerce" estimates the condition of cotton crop as follows:—

Condition 69.3 per cent.

Crop 1,05,50,000 bales.

Stage Being Set For New Reforms Scheme

DELIMITATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Simla Views Personnel Will Assure Impartiality

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Kirkpatrick Mr. Butler announced that Government had decided to establish a Committee to make recommendations for the delimitation of constituencies for the future Federal and Provincial Legislatures.

The Committee will be composed of Sir Laurie Hammond, ex-Governor of Assam, Justices Venkata Subbarao of Madras and Din Muhammed of Lahore. Mr. Laithwaite of the India Office will act as the Secretary.

The Committee will start its deliberations in India at the end of September and is expected to report in the beginning of 1936.

Advantage will be taken of Sir Laurie Hammond's presence in India to invite him specially to visit Burma to consider the delimitation of Burmese constituencies on certain connected matters.—Reuter.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 31.

The announcement of the personnel of the Delimitation Committee to-day marks the beginning of the real stage for the constitutional programme for which the various Governments have been getting ready for years. The authorities here emphasise that two points, namely, firstly that it is an Indian Committee as there is no parliamentary personnel and secondly that it is an entirely Expert Committee whose membership has been chosen with the sole eye on impartiality. The latter test will be realized only after the report issued.

THE CHAIRMAN.

As regards the Chairman of the Committee, opinion in official quarters here is that no better choice could have been made. Sir Laurie Hammond was the electoral expert of the Government of India under the Montford Reforms and his exceptional ability shown in this sphere won for him the Governorship of Assam. His was the first book written on Indian Electoral rules and procedure and he is considered by officials here as very impartial and competent for such work. He comes out of his retirement to put his knowledge once again at the disposal of India.

INDIAN MEMBERS.

As regards his two Indian colleagues, Justice Venkatta Subba Rao is a well-known judge of the Madras High Court who will bring to the problem no other mind except that trained in the judicial line. He has never been a politician and has no prejudices in that line. Mr. Din Muhamed was for a number of years non-official member of the Punjab Council who took active part in the Hindu-Muslim politics of the province. He was appointed last year to temporary judgeship of the Lahore High Court and may therefore, claim a judicial outlook. At present he is in the service of the Crown as Assistant Legal Remembrancer of the Punjab Government.

The authorities here further emphasise that this Expert Committee has been kept small in number with a view to make it a businesslike body which, having an enormous field to cover, must not be hampered in its duties by a large personnel, especially as it must finish its work by the end of December and write its report before the end of January to enable the elections to be held in the autumn of 1936.

TASK OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee will tackle many a problem which will be of a political character such as classification of rural versus urban population and the manner of dealing with special constituencies and Depressed Classes seats. Thus the extent to which all the members of the Committee function impartially will determine its authority and strength. The general opinion here among officials is that Sir Laurie Hammond may be trusted to guide the deliberations of the Committee on strictly impartial lines and steer clear of communal or sectional considerations.

The Secretary of the Committee will be a British officer. Mr. Laithwaite, who is employed in the India Office and who worked as Joint Secretary with Jayaratnam on the Franchise Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

SIMLA, July 31.

The copy is published of the letter of the Secretary of State for India to Sir L. Hammond, dated July 31, wherein is described the scope of the Committee's work.

The Committee is asked to prepare a complete scheme of delimitation for territorial constituencies, whereby members are to be elected to federal and provincial legislatures together with proposals for the nature and location of constituencies to be established for the return of representatives and certain special interests.—List of castes and tribes has to be scheduled; castes and qualifications of voters for the Council of State and Provincial Upper-Houses have yet to be determined by the Government.

While unfortunately detailed investigations required in connection with the franchise will involve some further delay. His Majesty's Government hope that before the Committee's investigations commence, they will be in a position to inform it of their recommendations. Hence, the Committee's investigations in this respect should provisionally proceed on the basis of those recommendations.

MAXIMUM CONTACT

Electoral arrangements in connection with special interests, women and scheduled castes are to be examined by the Committee. The Government emphasise that in making recommendations, the Committee should see the maximum degree of contact be-

(Continued on page 10.)

TABULATED ADLETS

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Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted candidates of good personality having practical experience in Canvassing business as Provincial Organizers and Touring District Agents all over India and Burma on decent remuneration with Travelling Allowance and Batta. Candidates should appear in person when called for for selection. Apply with full particulars of previous career and reference, Tourist Agency, Gobichettipalayam. (4633).

Wanted—Applications are invited from qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons (male & female). Only Mahratas and Mohmadans need apply, starting salary for male Sub-Assistant Surgeons Rs. 60 p.m. and female Sub-Assistant Surgeons Rs. 80 p.m. with future prospects. Apply with testimonials to: The Chief Medical Officer & Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior Government. (1466).

Wanted two Organisers for propaganda and Sale in Bombay proper and Bombay Presidency of our 'Vax-Ozone' (the only Hydrogen Peroxide made in India) and our Injection ampoules and Vaccines. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem according to qualification. Candidates with experience in the line to apply to and meet personally our Special Officer Mr. H. K. Das, B.A., at Novelty Hotel, Carnac Road (opposite Police Commissioner's Office) Bombay, between 1 and 4 p.m. on the 1st 2nd and 3rd August, 1935. Vax-Institute Laboratory Limited, Calcutta.

Wanted—Head Office Manager for an Insurance Company on Rs. 300 p.m. Investment from rupees ten to fifteen thousand essential. Service guaranteed for a definite number of years. Apply Post Box 31, Lahore. (4617).

Wanted a Lady Teacher, Parsi preferred, knowing Indian music, English and drill. Apply Post Box No. 4614, "Bombay Chronicle."

B. C. I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam—Wanted 8 Provincial Managers, 16 District Managers and 8 Cashiers to take charge of our Branch offices to be opened shortly in Northern India on Rs. 120, 110 and 80 respectively with increments, pension benefits, establishment charges and Family Relief Bonus Certificate free of premiums. Apply with As. 2 stamps to: The Inspector of Branches, Eranhipalam Post, (via) Calicut, Malabar. (4615).

Wanted—Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for appointment as a Woman Medical Officer for Maternity & Child Welfare work on a pay of Rs. 85-5(B)-150 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. Only candidates who can read and write Canarese need apply. The appointment and scale of pay are subject to revision by Government. The applications should reach this Office not later than 10th August, 1935. C. R. Karunakara Menon, Commissioner, M. M. Municipal Office, Mangalore, 26-7-1935. (1463).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—An experienced Dyeing and Bleaching Master for an up-to-date Up-country Textile Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of credentials to Box No. 4620, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET

To Let in newly built "Villa-Bellevue", Opera House Tram Terminus, to vegetarian Hindus, a block of three rooms, kitchen with gas fittings. From 1st August. Apply Watchman. (4631).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates for Telegraph and Station Master class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free. Service essential. Rules and entrance form on annas ten. Director, Royal Telegraph and Rly. Duties College, Bombay 20. (4618)

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Govt.—Applications from Matriculates invited for Overseer Class, Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4542).

Kharas' Matriculation Coaching Classes at Proprietary High School, Gowalia Tank Road. Sound coaching guaranteed in Mathematics, English, French, Persian and Science by experienced Graduate teachers. (4596).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., requires the services of two experienced Life Insurance Agents for Bombay City and Suburbs. Apply:—The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay. (1453).

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Bombay Presidency well up in Insurance work and thoroughly conversant with organisation. Only persons capable of guaranteeing business need apply in confidence to the General Manager, the All-India United Assurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Lucknow. (4626).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

93. SPECIALISTS.

Mr. Motiram Wadhumal, organiser for Bombay Presidency and Rajputana States for Dibil, a world renowned sure German treatment for all sorts of Debility is in Bombay staying at the Orient Hotel, opp. Crawford Market. For full particulars and advice consult him from 2-30 p.m. —6 p.m. Wanted Canvassers of both sexes on lucrative terms. (4630).

129. SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

Great opportunity to Dadar locality—Papeti Bonafide Bargains Now On—All prices reduced. Parekh & Co., General Stockists of Cawnpore, Tata and Madras Mills cloth, Imperial Mahal, Tram Terminus, Dadar. (R4629).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, who were asked to attend on THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1935, at 10-45 a.m. should attend on FRIDAY, the 2nd August, 1935, at 10-45 a.m., instead.

Those gentlemen of the Special Jury, who have been empanelled and are serving in the part heard case under trial are required to attend on THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1935, at 10-45 a.m., as usual.

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 31st July, 1935.
(1467)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

With reference to our advertisement of 2nd July, 1935, notifying the loss of Bond Warrant No. 1367 instead of Sales Bonded Warehouses, Victoria Docks please read 'D' Bonded Warehouse, Victoria Dock.

G. SOONDARDASS & CO.
1st August, 1935.
(4636)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RANCHHODDAS MORARJI, late of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant dealing in Shares and Stocks, who resided at Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

HAKMICHAND DEOKARAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, 74-76, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CECIL PATRICK BLACKWELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the 26th year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,

The 18th day of July, 1935.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.
1464

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A VACANCY IN B WARD.

In pursuance of Corporation Resolution No. 251, dated 10th July, 1935, and of the provisions of Section 25 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended up to date, I hereby fix TUESDAY, the 20th of August, 1935, for a Ward Election to fill up one vacancy in B Ward.

Nomination papers will be issued from TUESDAY, the 13th August, 1935, to TUESDAY, the 20th August, 1935 up to 4 p.m. (B.T.) at the Electoral Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th July, 1935.
1457

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Under instructions from our clients ZAKARIA DAWOOD AND CO., AHMED DADA BROS. AND JANMAHOMED HABIB, carrying on business as Timber Merchants in Bombay, we intimate to the public as follows:—

That one E. R. Aboody carrying on business as Merchant and Commission Agent having his business place at Rampart Row within the Fort of Bombay purchased on the 23rd day of July, 1935, from our respective clients timber goods of a large value on false representations interalia of making cash payments.

The said Aboody did not pay the price of the said goods and consigned the said goods to Bassra on 25th July 1935 per S. S. Varella.

Criminal complaints have been filed by our said respective clients against the said Aboody with the result that the search warrant for seizure of the said goods and warrant for his arrest have been granted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

Anyone dealing with the said goods and/or the documents relating thereto will do so at his own risk as to costs and consequences.

Dated this 31st day of July 1935.
HARIDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for
1. Zakaria Dawood and Co.
2. Ahmed Dada Bros and
3. Janmahomed Habib.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KARUNASHANKER PUNJARAM, MANECKCHAND JIVRAJ & CO. and THE INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., all of Bombay have agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from the Trustees of the Debenture Holders of the Kastoorchand Mills, Company, Limited, which property they have agreed to sell to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure (now redeemed) with the godowns and other structures standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dadar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, said to contain by admeasurement 2074 sq. yds. but on measurement 1835 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 12874, New Survey No. 1|1873, Cadastral Survey No. 1389 of the Lower Parel Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes formerly under G Ward No. 3164 (5) and Street No. 1076D and now under G Ward No. 3255(1) and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1388 of the said Division, on or towards the West and North by the Tulsi Pipe Lane and Road and on or towards the South by the properties bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1385 and 1387.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1935.

CHITNIS & KANGA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1465

WELLINGTON

To-day & To-morrow 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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Steamer		Arrival	Departure
Choko Maru		1st Aug.	.....
Mantai	,,	9th ,,	22nd Aug.
*Argun	,,	26th July	28th ,,
Atlantic	,,	19th Aug.	.....
Iwatesan	,,	24th ,,	3rd Sept.

*Departure after return from Persian Gulf.

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APPEAL FAILS

High Court Upholds Conviction

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court dismissed the appeal of Balaram Anandram Pawar, secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay City Club, against the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted him of keeping a common gaming house.

On October 15, 1933, the police raided the premises of the Club situated in Agiary Cross Lane and seized several books and articles which according to the prosecution, provided ample evidence to show that gambling was carried on at the Club. The appellant, who was the secretary and treasurer of the Club, was arrested and convicted as above.

After hearing the appellant's counsel Mr. Carden Noad, their lordships rejected the appeal but in view of the appellant's advanced age altered the sentence into one of simple imprisonment.

The appellant, who was on bail, was present in Court, and was taken into custody after their lordships' order.

POISONING BY DHATURA?

Alleged Ruse To Rob Persons Proves Abortive

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Described by the police as a notorious inter-provincial criminal, Ramprasad Baldev, a fifty-year old Hindu, who was wanted by the police for some months past in connection with a number of "dhatura" poisoning cases, both in the suburbs and in the city, has at last been arrested by the police at Andheri and has been brought to Bombay.

Ramprasad is alleged to have carried on his nefarious activities under several "aliases" and had been able thereby to evade the vigilance of the law for a long time.

Won Confidence

In March last, Ramprasad managed to win the confidence and friendship of Mahaballi Ansari, residing at Damodarwadi, Mahim, and one day he is stated to have partaken "bhang" with Ansari and five of his companions. After that Ramprasad gave, it is alleged, some "laddoos and pedas" secretly mixed with some dope, to the party, who soon after eating it, became unconscious. Fortunately, one of them was not so badly affected by the dope, and the culprit finding that his ruse had failed, and that he could not get away with any property, thought discretion the better part of valour, and ran away. The matter was reported to the police who removed the unconscious men to hospital. When they were examined it was found "dhatura" poison had been administered to them.

A few days ago a similar case was reported from Andheri and close investigations carried out by the police, resulted in the arrest of the alleged culprit.

He was subsequently brought to Bombay.

FOR TRADING WITH JEWS

Burgomaster Removed From Office

Herr Grebnor von Schellert, Burgomaster of the Bavarian town of Neustadt, has been removed from his post by order of the Berlin Ministry of the Interior for trading with Jews.

Although a Nazi Party member, he had in the past year, in his private capacity, done business with Jewish wholesale firms, from whom he had purchased consignments of clothing in spite of repeated "warnings" from the district Nazi leader.

Anti-Jewish boycott activities have again taken violent forms in Berlin during the past few days.

In Neukoelln, the former "Red" quarter south-east of Berlin, posters warning off the public have been posted on the windows of small Jewish shops, many of which have closed rather than risk disturbances.

In some cases pickets were placed, and the windows of one shop were perforated with bullets.

THEFT AT CALCUTTA FILM EXCHANGE

The office of the Calcutta Film Exchange situate at the Tribhuvan Road was burgled on Sunday night and a sum of Rs. 246, was removed from the cabinet.

In this connection Baburao Jamdar and Ramchandra Chogle were arrested by the Lamington Road Police.

In applying for their remand, Sub-Inspector Hanover stated that both the accused were present when the money was kept in the cabinet shelf and they resided on the office premises. The accused were remanded till August 12.

STRANGER'S SAD EXPERIENCE IN CITY

Alleged To Have Been Robbed Of Goods Worth Rs. 300 By A "Guide"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Ramchand Mehta, a P.W.D. contractor, and a stranger to Bombay, was the victim of an amazing "confidence" trick played by an unknown Muslim, who cheated him of his baggage containing wearing apparel and cash collectively valued at Rs. 300, immediately after his arrival in the city from Lahore, a few days ago.

On July 26 last, Ramchand came from Lahore and on his arrival he was met by an unknown Muslim, who undertook to guide him to a hotel where the new-comer could get proper accommodation. A cooly was engaged to carry the trunk which contained wearing apparel, two G. C. notes of Rs. 100 each and some currency notes of Rs. 10 and 5, collectively valued at Rs. 300. The Muslim, it is alleged bribed the coolie to carry the trunk to a building in Sabu Siddick Road, near Mahomedali Road, and asked Ramprasad to wait outside while he went upstairs to arrange for lodging and boarding.

After the arrangements had been made, it is stated, the Muslim took the stranger on a sightseeing tour.

They visited the Crawford Market, the Radio Cinema in Palton Road and many other places, later going to a tailor's shop at Karwar Street where Ramchand placed an order for a shirt. The Muslim then, on some pretext, left his friend and disappeared altogether.

Bolted On Seeing Him

Subsequently, Ramchand happened to meet him by chance in the street, but the culprit on seeing him, bolted as fast as his legs would carry him.

This strange behaviour of this chance acquaintance roused the suspicions of the newcomer, who hurried to his hotel to see if anything was amiss. His suspicions proved too true. The trunk was missing.

The matter was reported to the Bombay police who are scouring the city in search of the culprit.

"ATTAIN MORAL PERFECTION"

Manubhai Pandya On "Supreme Lesson" Of Dharma Shastras

"It is the element of catholicity and adaptability to changing circumstances that has preserved the Hindu religion as a living reality" observed Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, Solicitor, while delivering his third of the series of lectures organised by the Young Men's Hindu Association on Sunday the 28th July.

DHARMA SHASTRAS

The lecturer said that the sacred laws of the Hindus had an intimate relation with the daily life of the people. The lecturer said, that the main purpose of the Dharma shastras was ethical and the revered authors thereof laid greater stress on the attainment of moral perfection rather than on rites and ceremonies.

The authors of the Dharmashastras have gone to the root cause of world's suffering and taught the supreme lesson that true happiness could be achieved by a nation only if its people fulfilled their respective duties in a spirit of co-operation and not of unhealthy competition which is the bane of modern civilisation.

WEAK CHILDREN GET STRONG!
SICKLY BABIES THRIVE!

Saved by Tasteless Vitamin Tablets.

Fathers! Mothers! Now, within 30 days you can build up thin, pale, languid children, put pounds and pounds of firm flesh on bony bodies, fill tired little people with health and abounding energy.

For science has made a new discovery! Now all the rich stores of strengthening Vitamins found in Halibut Liver Oil can be extracted and put into tiny, tasteless, sugar-coated tablets that children like to take. Even delicate babies digest Clotabs quite easily with their ordinary feeds.

And how quickly they begin to thrive and get sturdy and strong. Their cheeks fill out, little bodies put on flesh, limbs get round and chubby, rickety legs and arms get straight and sturdy. Children who used to catch colds and coughs and other infections, now resist the germs of disease. One little girl who was very run-down after Diphtheria put on 4 lbs. in 3 weeks. A little boy who was underweight gained 21 lbs. of healthy flesh. What Clotabs have done for these children they can do for yours. Get a bottle from your Chemist or Store to-day and start them on the road to sturdy, life-long health. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. Small bottle sent V. P. P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V. P. P. Rs. 3|-.

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Police Offered Resistance

Surprise For Raiding Party In Bhangwadi

Unexpected Arrival Of Rescue Party Relieves Dangerous Situation

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

For the second time during this week the Princess Street Police were offered resistance when raiding an alleged stronghold of the Suttorias in their section. In both instances the raiding officer was, it is reported, Sub-Inspector Gadre. He and his pancha received injuries while the constables in plain clothes were also assaulted and injured.

The first raid was carried out in Dr. Viegas Street at Laxmi Nivas building, where complete arrangements, it is alleged, are maintained by the Suttorias to enjoy the freedom which they have had in the past.

When the raiding party was sighted, they were set upon by the roughs who guard these notorious haunts and give a timely warning to those inside. The officer was injured in the melee and the pancha was also severely handled. But in this case the officer succeeded in executing the warrant and taking into custody the men that were found in the premises.

Last night, however, it was a different story. Under cover of a heavy shower of rain at about 10 p.m. Sub-Inspector Gadre along with one of the panchas was seen going up to a building in Bhangwadi.

Once in the building they had apparently no difficulty in making their way up the stairs. What exactly happened there it is difficult to say with exactitude, but shouts of "Chor Chor!" were heard and simultaneously the lights in the building were switched off.

D. I. To The Rescue.

Then cries of all descriptions were heard coming from the building, and a regular scrummage appeared to be going on inside.

For a time it looked as if the small police party in their disguises and the pancha, were in danger of their lives, but a police whistle was blown and another officer, Deputy Inspector Hewson, who was lurking in the shadows, hoping to bring off another scoop; rushed into the building and was confronted by a woman standing with an upraised arm holding a grinding stone.

Dodging her the officer ran up to the third floor to the assistance of his colleague and his appearance on the scene with his men caused a sensation. Banging of doors and falling over each other the men ran helter skelter, but the constables held six men in their grip and marched them off to the Princess Street Police Station.

Later Inspector Dere with several officers and a posse of constables visited the scene and personally carried out inquiries.

CITIZENS OF FUTURE

Guardians & Municipality Must Co-operate For Welfare Of Children

Under the auspices of the Medical Department of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, Mrs. Sonubai Jogalekar gave an interesting lecture on "Health of Children in Japan" before an audience mainly composed of the guardians of the boys of the Municipal Chinchpokli Marathi School when Mr D. S. Babharekar presided.

The lecturer narrated many of her experiences of her visit to Japan and discussed the causes of the superiority of Japanese children in health and the utmost care the Government as well as the guardian in Japan take in the promotion of physical culture of her future citizens. She said that the guardians in India, too, could do much in this direction.

Mr Shinde, an influential guardian, followed and expressed a desire that the City Fathers took more and more interest in the well-being of children.

The President in his closing remarks emphasized the insanitary nature of School buildings, want of sufficient accommodation, absence of playgrounds and the paucity of funds, and appealed to the Teachers, Medical Officers and the guardians to co-operate with each other in promoting the health of the children who are our future citizens. In particular, he appealed to the guardians who were ratepayers to strengthen the hands of the members of the Schools Committee in its fight with the Corporation to secure more funds for the efficient management of the schools in the City.

Mr. V. V. Ghanekar, the Headmaster of the School, thanked the guests of the day and referred to the various activities in which the school participated.

AIR SERVICE DISCONTINUED

Mails From Calcutta To Rangoon To Travel By Sea

The weekly air mail service of Indian National Airways between Calcutta and Rangoon which maintains connection with the second weekly service of Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways between London and Calcutta will cease to operate with effect from the August 9, 1935.

Air mails brought to Calcutta from the West by the Eastbound plane of Indian Trans-Continental Airways on Mondays will from the 12th August 1935 travel to Rangoon by Sea until Indian Trans-Continental Airways extend their duplicate weekly service to Rangoon.

FATAL FALL IN TRYING TO BOARD TRAM IN MOTION

Kaikhusru Rustomji Kapadia (40), who sustained serious injuries in a fall while trying to board a moving tram at Falkland Road on Saturday, died in the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday night.

Enrolment of members for the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party is going on briskly and a general meeting will shortly be held to elect the Secretaries.

Grand Variety Entertainment In Aid Of Quetta Relief Planned

Over Rs. 8,000 Offered To Holders Of 35 Lucky Number Programmes

A Grand Variety Entertainment is being organised by Mrs. C. P. Blackwell and a sub-committee of ladies drawn from the Ladies' Committee, Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund. The following ladies comprise this Sub-Committee:—Mrs. Low, Mrs. Crichton, Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Miss Dhun Desai, Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Dharamsi Thacker.

The Regal Theatre has been most generously lent for the occasion by the Proprietors of Globe Theatres Ltd., and the entertainment will take place on Friday, August 30, at 9-30 p.m. A very fine programme has been arranged with something to please most people.

Amongst the artists who have promised their services is Menaka, now world famous as the exponent of Indian dance, and too well-known to the Bombay public to need any comments.

The Bombay Chamber Music Society under the able directorship of Mr. Walter Kaufmann will delight the ears of the audience with one of their beautiful ensembles. The performers are all well-known to the music lovers of Bombay and each a fine exponent of his instrument.

Dancing Items

Little Olga Northmore, that well-known and clever child dancer, pupil of Madame Kelvey will give an exhibition of tap dancing.

By very kind permission of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Mlle. Nadja Saraski, who is acclaimed a great star on the Continent of Europe, and has yet to arrive in Bombay, will perform.

The Imperial Film Co., are most kindly lending their graphic, descriptive and exclusive sound films of the Quetta Earthquake tragedy. Those of us who will have the opportunity of seeing this graphic film taken under the greatest difficulties and with danger to life, will gladly give all they can to relieve the sufferings of the Quetta survivors.

Lucky Number Programmes

A great attraction is being offered in the programmes which are numbered and bear 35 lucky numbers. These numbers are in sealed envelopes and are in safe keeping at the Imperial Bank, and will be opened at the Variety show. The fortunate holder of the lucky programme in No. 1 envelope will receive Rs. 5,000. No. 2 envelope Rs. 1,000. No. 3, Rs. 500 and No. 4, Rs. 250. There are 10 envelopes value Rs. 100 each, 10 envelopes value Rs. 50 and 11 envelopes of Rs. 20.

In buying a programme for Re. 1 you will benefit yourself and help this great cause.

Send for your programmes to Miss Dhun Desai, Wadia House, Hughes Road, Bombay, enclosing Money Order for Re. 1 and annas 3 for postage.

THE
Travancore National Bank,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Since its establishment in Travancore over 22 years ago, the TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LTD. has always aimed at the Constant development of its services in order to render the greatest possible assistance to merchants and firms trading in South India.

That is exactly what the BOMBAY BRANCH too is striving to do.

The quality of the bank's service springs from a sympathetic understanding of the needs of its clientele.

HEAD OFFICE:— Alleppey, Travancore.
LOCAL OFFICE:— Rustom Building, 25 & 27, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

For CLEAN, BRIGHT, STRONG TEETH FREE FROM DISEASE *YOU CAN DEPEND ON* RODOFEN

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA | INDIA'S FIRST & FOREMOST DENTAL CREAM

Bombay Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

ALLEGED "FAKED INVOICES"

Proprietor Of Stores Charged With Cheating Customs

On a charge of cheating the Customs authorities by presenting faked invoices Mr. Prabhu Bhargawa, proprietor of a firm styled as "Indian States Stores" was arrested by an officer of the Crime Branch of the city police on Tuesday evening.

It appears that Mr. K. G. Jacob, Assistant Collector of Customs, lodged a complaint with the C. I. D. that the accused is alleged to have cheated the Customs authorities by clearing consignments of goods on faked invoices.

A complaint was also made in respect of a consignment of goods which arrived by the s.s. "Hilda" and were cleared by the accused on alleged faked invoices, thereby paying less import duty.

The police searched the office of the accused in the Regal Cinema Building and also his residence and found some sets of duplicate invoices.

The accused who was in custody was produced before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day and an application was made for his remand in custody.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 in cash and with one surety in the sum of Rs. 1,000, in default to be remanded to custody for a fortnight.

The bail was forthcoming.

SEQUEL TO TRICK ON MARWARI

Suspect Who Forced Him To Part With Rs. 2,000 Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In connexion with the cheating of a Marwari to the extent of Rs. 2,000 by an armed gang of Pathans on Monday evening at Byculla one person was arrested last night at Nagpada.

Abdul Rehman Rasulbaksh the accused, it is stated, induced a Marwari to bring Rs. 2,000 on the pretext of buying jewellery estimated at Rs. 4,000 and took him to Victoria Road, where he took the amount from him.

Meanwhile, it is alleged, a gang of four or five persons rushed to the spot posing themselves as C. I. D. Officers, threatened the Marwari with knives and ran away with the accused.

Abdul Rehman was ordered to be released on bail in Rs. 1,000 with Rs. 500 deposit or to be remanded in custody till August 10 pending further enquiries, at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

Rs. 50 THEFT FROM SUIT-CASE

Servant Disappears But Is Arrested By Police

Before retiring for the night, a resident of the Girgaum Terrace, Girgaum Road went round the premises to satisfy himself that everything was well on Monday.

To his dismay he found that the main entrance was bolted from outside and his servant Deoji Dhondu Borle employed only three days back disappeared with his belongings. A further search revealed that a sum of Rs. 50 kept in a suit case was also missing.

On Tuesday Borle did not return to work. This morning he was apprehended at Charni Road and was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Police Court, by Sub-Inspector Hanover of the Lamington Road Police. Borle was remanded to police custody till August 13, pending enquiries.

CONVICTION FOR ILLICIT DISTILLATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, July 31.

Upon the information received, Khansaheb F. P. Patel, yesterday, arrested at Kalameg, a village near Andheri, one Raghu Radhia on the charge of illicit distillation of liquor.

He was subsequently released on bail and was prosecuted before the retiring city Magistrate, R. B. A. K. Kulkarni under section 43 of the Abkari Act of 1873.

The accused, having confessed and having committed the crime, was fined Rs. 50 or in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. The property attached at the time of arrest was declared confiscated.

DECREE AGAINST SIR FAZULBHOY

High Court Order In Rs. 3,66,755 Claim By Currimbhoy & Co.

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court passed a decree for Rs. 3,66,755-13-7 against Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, a Director of Currimbhoy and Co. (now in liquidation).

Sir Fazulbhoy is now in Paris. The suit, which was filed by the Co., was undefended.

The claim was for moneys drawn by Sir Fazulbhoy from the company on personal account.

At the hearing of the suit, evidence was given by Madanlal Mulchand Mehta, a clerk of the liquidator appointed for the firm, that the defendant had an account with the firm and had drawn various sums aggregating to Rs. 3,66,755-13-7 till the firm went into liquidation. He had not repaid any part of the amount.

Mr. Somji, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., appeared for the plaintiff Co.

RAID LEADS TO CONVICTION

Broker, His Assistant And Money-lender Fined

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A cotton broker, his employee who 'did the household work" and "gave tuition to the daughters" of the cotton broker and a money-lender were convicted of offences under the Gaming Act by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, to-day, as a sequel to a raid carried out by Sub-Inspector Shaikh of the Gamdevi Police, in Multani Building at Walkeshwar Road, on July 1, last.

Parmanand Sursing, a cotton sub-broker working in the Mahajan Association, was charged with being the owner of the first floor of a bungalow in Walkeshwar Road and having allowed the use of the same for purposes of gaming under section 4 (b) of the Gaming Act.

Ranchordas Chaturbhuj, who was in the employ of the first accused and "did all the household work including purchases for the home and gave tuition to the daughters of the first Accused" was charged with assisting Parmanand, under Sec. 4 (c) of the Gaming Act and Lalla Jeewan was charged with being found in a common gaming House.

The three accused pleaded not guilty.

The first accused stated that he did not know the punter Balanarayan at all and never saw him. The entry against the name of Balanarayan in his book, referred to a Ghati servant who borrowed money from him and repaid the amount in part.

The second accused said that the entry of Rs. 15 which stood in his own name in the book of the first accused was in connection with the amount due to him for his services.

The third accused stated that he went there to consult Parmanand about a notice served against by the Municipality.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and rejected the plea of not guilty. He observed that the first accused knowingly allowed his residence to be used for purpose of gaming. The second accused had accepted bets from the punter and the fact was conclusively proved by evidence. The third accused who mentioned about the notice did not even produce the notice in support of his contention.

The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

The second accused was fined Rs. 100, in default sentenced to two weeks rigorous imprisonment, and the third accused was fined Rs. 20.

GAMBLING RAID SUSPECTS BAILED OUT.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Agripada police arrested five persons last night following a gambling raid.

Antone Lawrence and four others, the accused were produced before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and were ordered to be released on furnishing bail in Rs. 100 or to be remanded in custody till Aug. 5.

"Always Tired?"

"YOU must strengthen your nerves with SANATOGEN"

"Revitalize your nerves by taking Sanatogen." That is what your doctor will advise you, when listlessness, lack of appetite, or fretful sleep are robbing you of your health and joy of life.

For physicians know that all these complaints have their roots in one and the same cause: weakness of the nerves. And it is only by strengthening your nerves, that you can regain your former health and vitality.

Strengthen your nerves with Sanatogen — the true tonic-food. Sanatogen contains the very elements that build bodily health and vital strength—phosphorus and proteid. Sanatogen will make you feel stronger, healthier and consequently happier—even after a short course.

"I never hesitate to recommend Sanatogen to my patients in case of nervous exhaustion, and it gives very beneficial results. I do not obtain such results with the usual tonics,"
writes a well-known English physician.

Over 25,000 physicians have given Sanatogen similar enthusiastic recommendations, because Sanatogen *must* do good.

Start taking it to-day, then you will soon enjoy once again the feeling of radiant vitality and strength, that makes life worth living.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Pathetic Story of the Decline and Fall of a Great Hindu Empire

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Striking Venture of Educated youths in —Film land—

Featuring
Mrs. Leela Chitnis, B.A.
Sjt. Bhargava, B.A., LL.B.
Sjt. Banerji, M.A.,
Miss Mira
Miss Kamala Varerkar
etc.

COMING Saturday 3rd AUG.

Krishna Talkies New Charni Road.

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

Radio Amateurs Organise

Story Of The Birth Of The Indian League

(From A Correspondent).

A few months ago several suggestions were made through the Press on the need of establishing a League, that might help to bring the radio amateurs of the country into closer contact with one another. This was not to be its sole ideal. The promotion of public interest in radiocraft generally, was one of the significant items of its programme. The suggestions were warmly welcomed by a number of radio-enthusiasts, and thanks to their ready response and subsequent active co-operation, the Indian Radio Amateurs' League came to be established on the 1st of May.

OFFICIALS OF THE LEAGUE

From amongst the several amateurs, who had striven so far to render this idea of establishing the League, a vivid reality, Mr. D.R.D. Wadia and Mr. H. J. Dent, were chosen as the president and the vice-president of the League respectively. Messrs. J. J. Mehta and B. M. Tanna were elected the hon. joint-secretaries of the League. Mr. J C. Shah agreed to work as the Hon. treasurer, Mr. M. V. Divatia was entrusted with the editing of the "Indian Radio Amateurs' News" the official organ of the League, and Mr. M. S. Pavri was chosen to act as the Hon. technical adviser to the League. All these Hon. officials of the League combined into a committee, which at present controls the affairs of the League. Having thus formed, as it were, the cabinet of the League, and having thus divided the work among themselves, the members of the committee, proceeded to prepare a working constitution with the main idea of placing the League on a secure and stable footing This constitution is to guide the destiny of the League, till the more elaborate and permanent constitution comes into force. Such, in short, is the transparent story of the formation of the I.R.A.L.

THE MAGAZINE.

Ever since the day of inception of the Leaue, the band of official workers seems to have been occupied with initiating some tangible activity on behalf of the League. As a result of this constant striving after fulfilling the purpose of the league the first number of the "Indian Radio Amateurs' News" saw the light of the day on the 15th of July. On a prima facie review of the magazine, it is, as the good Americans will have it, "Certainly not bad." Whether the Amateurs have received this with a feeling of satisfaction, it is difficult to judge at the present stage. Whatever that be, the League certainly deserve to be congratulated on this initial enterprise of theirs. However, one would like to suggest that if the magazine appears to be lacking in things which the amateur needs badly, it is upto the amateur to demand from the League either correction or improvement. Neither the efforts of the workers of the League nor the passive admiration of the amateur for their work can singly achieve anything tangible. This is a clear case of active, whole-hearted, mutual co operation, both for the workers of the League as well as the amateurs.

DELHI AND MADRAS STATIONS

The schemes for the installation of a new high-powered station at Delhi during the next cold weather and at Madras probably during the next year, mark the steady progress of Radio developments in this country. If these schemes ever crystallize into something real and permanent, which they certainly will, the League shall have all the more justification for existence since new stations mean increase in the number of Radio listeners, which in its turn, implies a wider field of work for such amateur institutions.

METAL-SPRAY TUBE IN RADIOS

Radio sets equipped with a new type "metal-spray" tube are being introduced in Canada. The "metal-spray" tube does everything that the well-known "spray-shield" tubes do and has additional durability. It is claimed to be noise-free, is of dual-purpose type and an ideal shielding medium, particularly for short wave use.

A black metal "spray" is used, affording greater heat dissemination and permitting satisfactory operation at maximum temperatures. The "metal-spray" tube has a new-type base with dowel guide plug and eight prong sockets, affording possible interchange of glass and metal tubes or vice versa.

In describing the latest radio developments, A. L. Ainsworth, president of De Forest Crosley Ltl., declared that experiments in new principless of reproducing tone had been successful. "These sets will be known as 'high fidelity' radios," he said. "Through a joining up of tone-control and selectivity-control, high frequencies can be produced without distortion. Control of tone range, which has been an important feature in radio sets in recent years, has been doubled. "In the new sets, our engineers have combined sensitivity-control and static-suppression, to particularly good advantage."

RADIO—A SURE ANTI-TOXIN

The Pasteur Institute of Paris has discovered that radio is a sure anti-toxin. The experts have shown by experiments on rabbits, which succumb to a little over ten thousandths of a gramme of adder's poison, that the application of wireless short-waves proves a certain antidote.

The snake-farmers of South America, and indeed all snake experts everywhere, are hastening to apply for the secret of the magical cure, and the governments of countries which poisonous reptiles nfest will almost certainly compel doctors to equip themselves with short-wave wireless sets, in order that they may afford instant relief to cases of snake-bite. In fact, it may that these short waves have a much wider medical application and that presently it will be only necessary for a sick person to tune in to Radio Pasteur, Paris, to be rid of "all the ills that flesh is heir to"!

Specimen FREE
HAVE YOU
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If not, you are missing something that is bound to increase the sum total of your Health and Happiness.
May we acquaint you with this paper at our cost.
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Brijmohan & Co., AMRITSAR.

IRISH DIRECTOR OF PRODUCTION

Broadcasting Post For Well-Known Dramatic Author

The new Production Director of the Broadcasting Station, of the Irish Free State, Mr. John MacDonagh, is a well-known dramatic author and director.

He began his theatrical career in grand opera in England and America, and later was producer and manager of the Irish Theatre founded in Dublin by Edward Martyn, his brother, Thomas MacDonagh, and Joseph Plunkett.

There he produced for the first time in Ireland, plays of Chekov, Ibsen, Strindberg, Maeterlinck, and other foreign masters.

After producing several of his own plays, notably "Weeds," Mr. MacDonagh branched out into the regular theatres with "The Irish Jew," his play of Dublin life, which had a long run and was later produced in America.

In 1923 he inaugurated the Irish revue, which made an immediate appeal both at home and abroad. He was connected with the Film Company of Ireland, and Irish Photoplays, Ltd., and directed four of his own comedies which were popular with Irish audiences everywhere.

Mr. MacDonagh's broadcasts of original short plays, sketches and songs have been a popular feature of the Irish station.

FRIED BY WIRELESS

Professor Kovarczik an Austrian scientist, performed ultra-modern miracles recently before the Biological Society. Taking a basin of very cold water he dropped into it a live fish, pressed a button which released ultra-short waves, and the surprising result was hot fried fish cooked at freezing point. A raw Vienna steak was next put into the icy-cold water, and the wireless waves cooked it in a cake of ice! The Professor holds that this radio cookery will revolutionize our housekeeping.

RADIO PIRATES

Major Tryon, Postmaster General, in answer, to a question in the House of Commons said that during the first five months of this year 1,447 persons were convicted for installing for working wireless apparatus without licence. He had no reason to think that the penalties laid down in the Wireless Telegraphy Act (1904) were inadequate.

B. B. C. AND ROMAN CATHOLIC OFFICIAL

Reply To Protestant Protest

The B. B. C. last month issued their reply to a protest by the Protestant Alliance against the appointment (on the ground that he is a Roman Catholic) of Captain Cecil Graves, as Controller of Programmes.

The Alliance took the point that the Roman Catholic Church "demands a certain line of social thought, conduct and principles from its adherents," and said the selection of Captain Graves had caused a "widespread feeling of discontent."

The opposition was not based on any personal ground whatsoever, they added.

Sir John Reith, in his reply as Director-General of the B. B. C. assures the Alliance that Captain Graves's selection was given very careful consideration by the Board, and, before coming to th's decision, they naturally satisfied themselves on all such points as those raised by the Protestant Alliance.

"In his work as director of the Empire and Foreign Services since the end of 1932," adds Sir John, "there has never been the slightest trace of bias due to Capta'n Graves's religion, and I can assure you that you need have no misgiving on this score."

USED RADIO SET WITHOUT LICENCE

Mr. Panalal Damodar Jazu of Sinnar, Nasik District, was prosecuted before the First Class Magistrate, Sinnar, on July 24th, for using a radio set without the requisite licence.

The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, one month's simple imprisonment."

Ultra-Short Wave "Record"

Tests On Snowdon Result In Transmission Over Nearly 180 Miles

A record in wireless transmission on ultra-short waves was set up last month during tests which have been carried out on Snowdon. It is reported that the signals were heard at Stoke Poges, in Buckinghamshire, nearly 180 miles away in a straight line. Reports of reception were also obtained from Bristol and Ormskirk, in Lancashire, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The previous "ground" record for such transmissions was eighty miles accomplished on a five-metre wave in the United States. One of the experimenters taking part on Sunday has picked up signals sent out from Crystal Palace on ultra-short waves while flying over the Wash (about 180 miles away), but such a reception cannot have the significance in wireless theory as has a "ground" record such as that now claimed.

The week-end experiments have been conducted by Mr. Douglas Walters, of London, assisted by Mr. David Richards, the young Cardiganshireborn Welshman who was responsible for the wireless arrangements on the last Mount Everest expedition. Their aim was to reach London with their signals.

Two special five-metre low-power transmitters and receivers were in use, and these have been designed and constructed by Mr. Walters. The code signal was G5CV, and telephony and Morse were broadcast. The co-operation of radio experimenters with apparatus suitable for listening had been arranged. A directional beam and omni-directional aerials were used, and the beam directed towards London, where special arrangements had been made to communicate with Snowdon. At various points throughout England and Ireland portable five-metre stations were listening for the transmissions.

Several reports of "ground" records better than the American one were obtained on Sunday before the experimenters left the summit of Snowdon. It was, however, on their arrival at the Victoria Hotel, Llanberis, at night that they received a telephone message from Mr. J. Charman, the receiver at Stoke Poges, whose call sign is "G6CJ."

Until that message came it was believed that the farthest point at which the signals had been received was Bristol, where an experimenter, "5JU," reported reception. Among other listeners who reported "picking up" was one at Ormskirk who used apparatus in a van stationed on the top of a hill. Report state that the reception was good on a loud-speaker at full strength both ways.

The coming television service is to be worked on the ultra-short waves, as they are free for such a development and do not seem to be much affected by atmospherics. Reporting on their proposed use, the Selsion Committee, whose report, issued in January, is to be the basis of the British television service, said:

Present experience both here and abroad seems to indicate that these ultra-short wave cannot be relied upon to be effective for a broadcast service much beyond what is commonly called "optical range." Generally speaking, it is at present assumed that the area capable of being effectively covered by ultra-short wave stations of about 10 kilowatts capacity will not exceed a radius of approximately 25 miles over moderately undulating country.

In more hilly districts this may be considerably reduced, and indeed in certain areas an entirely reliable service may be impracticable. It is clear, therefore, that until the effective range be increased a large number of transmitting stations would be required to provide a service covering most of the country, though we think that with 10 stations probably at least 50 per cent of the population could be covered from suitable locations.

The summit of Snowdon is 3,560 feet above sea level. The Berlin (Witzleben) station, from which most of the German television broadcasting is done, has a mast 430 feet high, and the authorities are discussing the erection of a higher one.

At Alexandra Park, London's first television station, and aerial mast 300 feet in height will be erected on a site that is 305 feet above sea level.

WIRELESS TO DIRECT SHIPPING

Startling Development In Germany

New developments in the use of directed wireless beams of ultra short wave-lengths were announced in Berlin last month.

Experiments which were begun more than a year ago with "decimetre" waves (from 10 centimetres to 1 metre) are stated to be far advanced. It is claimed:

1. That decimetre waves can be transmitted in one straight line to a given destination without the possibility of their being detected by anyone not in the line of transmission.

2. That they are immune from atmospheric and other forms of interference.

On a lake near here a demonstration showed that the waves could be used as a substitute for lighthouses and pilots at sea or for guiding areoplanes in a fog.

By means of a direction-finder on board the ship or 'plane has only to be kept in the path of the directed ray.

Further experiments are being carried out with a view to using decimetre waves in broadcasting.

It is claimed that the interference caused by the accumulation of broadcasting stations in different countries with only slightly differing wave-lengths in the medium range could be eliminated by decimetre waves.

RADIO PEACE

Family squalls, caused by divided opinions as to the merit of broadcast features, will cease with the adoption of an American invention called the radio ear. It is a tiny device, which fits comfortably into the ear, so that you may enjoy a programme without anyone else in the room hearing a sound. Actually, the loud-speaker has been turned off. In its place a magnetic loop, installed in the set, it switched on, thus setting up a magnetic field, the sound waves of which are audibly reproduced by the radio ear.

People using the gadget pronounce it a great boon. They can listen in while walking about, and from any part of the house, cellar and attic included.

TELEVISION WITH COLOUR

A Belgian Invention

Reports of a television invention by Lecn Damas, a radio amateur, enabling pictures to be projected in original colours simultaneously with sound, are published in the Belgian press.

The newspaper "Le Peuple" says M. Damas made the invention "almost by chance" while experimenting with apparatus for seeing in the darkness. The "Nation Belge" confirmed the reports, pointing out that M. Damas also has invented a calculating machine.

The invention is reported to employ a special screened lamp, wholesale production costs of which are said not to exceed 10 dollars.

B. B. C. ANNOUNCER RETIRES

Mrs. Sheila Borrett, the B.B.C.'s first woman announcer, has for the second time abandoned her microphone career.

She has cancelled her radio and stage engagements in order to take charge of her husband's business at New Malden, Surrey. He was recently injured in a motoring accident.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Borrett made a "come-back" on the radio in several plays and she was expected to appear frequently in the summer programmes.

It was even rumoured that the B.B.C. might re-consider its policy regarding women announcers.

SOCCER SHOTS

G. S. Medical College Wins Bengal Club Cup

(By Whistle)

A WELL-DESERVED CHAMPIONSHIP.

The first stage of the soccer season in the Northern part of the city was completed on Sunday last when the Bengal Club League Champions, G. S. Medical College, met the runners-up, Bombay Portuguese Association, in an exhibition match. Contrary to expectations, the Medicos went down before the Portuguese by the odd goal in three, the latter registering their goals in the last three minutes of the game. But it could hardly be classed as a game of soccer, as the ground was more or less in a flooded condition due to the heavy showers of rain which fell in the afternoon. However, the spectators thoroughly enjoyed the discomfitures of the players on either side in their futile attempts to negotiate smart shots and consequent falls in the pools of water. The Dean of the Medical College, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, had a hearty laugh too at the antics exhibited by his boys and their opponents.

A POLISH-UP FOR INDIAN REFEREES.

The Medicos thoroughly deserved the honour of the championship as, according to J. C. Maitra, the President of the Indian League, they had always played in a most sporting manner. I wish all the teams had shown the same spirit on the field and taken their defeats as they should. There have been some grouse about the referees, I know. But can anybody tell me of a referee who is infallible? I understand the Indian Referees' Association at Parel has taken cognisance of the reasonable complaints of its well-wishers and is giving its members a thorough polish up, so that when they are given charge of the whistle again at the ensuing Satiranjan Shield and Hindusthan Cup matches.

GUPTA'S ABLE SECRETARYSHIP.

Before I proceed to comment on the respective positions of the teams in the League, I must add a word of praise in appreciation of the services rendered to the League by M. C. Gupta, the honorary secretary and his colleagues. They have been untiring in their efforts to make the tournament a roaring success. I hear that the League is shortly going to lose the services of their able and popular Secretary as he has been transferred to his Calcutta office. I hope the League Council will be able to find a successor as energetic and amiable as Gupta. During his tenure of office, the I.F.L., I understand, has laid the foundation of a sure financial success in future, for which, of course, the credit equally goes to the honorary treasurer, S. C. Mukherjee.

BOMBAY CITY BUNGLES.

The Medical College had an unbeaten career upto their last engagement when they lowered their flag to the Bengal Club in a surprising fashion. While the Medicos finished at the top with 13 points to their credit, the Bombay Portuguese Association followed next with only one point behind. In this the Portuguese were a fortunate. They had their first win against the Bombay City quashed by the League Council as they had fielded a player who was not eligible to play for them. A replay was ordered. But somebody in charge of the City team had bungled. They failed to fulfil their earlier engagement with the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj and thereby lost two valuable points. In consequence they withdrew their team from the contest. Had the City played off their last three matches, they might have easily become runners-up, if not the champions.

WOODEN SPOON FOR MAHIM SPORTS.

The third and fourth places in the Table were taken up by the Havero Sports and Bengal Club respectively with 10 and 8 points to their accounts. The Bombay City and Portuguese Heroes stand next in order with equal number of points. The last three teams also had booked points at the same degree—five being their favourite number. But the Mahim Sports who were decidedly the best of the three, showed the worst goal average and therefore the discredit of the Wooden Spoon fell to their lot.

THE FINAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals for	Goals against	pts
G. S. Medical College	8	6	1	1	15	6	13
B'bay Portuguese Assn.	8	5	2	1	11	3	12
Havero F.C.	8	4	2	2	6	6	10
Bengal Club	8	4	0	4	11	12	8
B'bay City	8	3	1	4	9	3	7
Portuguese Heroes	8	3	1	4	6	7	7
B'bay Keraleeya Samaj	8	2	1	5	1	7	5
King's Circle	8	2	1	5	2	10	5
Mahim Sports	8	2	1	5	7	13	5

JACK DOYLE KNOCKS OUT NEGRO

(Special Cable)
ELIZABETH (New Jersey), July 31.

Jack Doyle, the Irish Heavyweight knocked out Bob Norton,

JACK DOYLE.

a local Negro in the second round of a scheduled ten-round bout. The Negro sagged at the knees against the ropes.

SPARK FROM "SEGREE" SETS WOMAN ON FIRE.

While an old Hindu woman was fomenting her body in her residence in Dongri Street, on Tuesday morning, a spark from the coal "segree" fell on her sari and in a moment she was enveloped in flames.

Chakbai, the old woman, sustained extensive burn and died at the J. J. Hospital the same evening.

MOTOR OWNER ACQUITTED

Not Liable For Cleaner's Action In Driving Car Without Licence

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 30.

The question whether taking away of a motor vehicle by a cleaner, who is not a licensed driver, without the knowledge of the owner would amount to allowing that person to drive the automobile within the meaning of the motor vehicle rules, was decided in the negative by Mr. R. K. Chiplunkar, the City Magistrate of Thana, who acquitted yesterday Mrs. A. J. Kavarana, a Parsi woman of Bombay, of the charge brought against her by the Thana town police.

The prosecution story was that on May 26, 1934 the accused gave her motor lorry No. W7571 for hire to one motor driver by name Rattansingh Lalsingh, who had no "B" permit and thus committed offence under rule 7(1) of the motor rules and Section 16 of the Motor Vehicles Act.

The accused denied the charge brought against her by the police.

The Magistrate, in his order said the evidence showed that at some stage on the way from Bombay to Thana Rattansingh took charge of the lorry from the authorised driver Ujagarsingh, and drove it without the knowledge of the owner, who was in Bombay. The accused could not therefore be said to have allowed Rattansingh to drive her lorry.

"I acquit the accused, who cannot be held liable," added the Magistrate.

Mr. G. S. Gaitonde defended the accused.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 2, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 30, 1354
Parsi: Behman 29, 1304
Hightide: 0-50 13-19
Lowtide: 6-36 19-25
Sunrise: 6h 15m
Sunset: 7h 15m

TILAK DAY: Procession from Congress House at 7-50 a.m. (S.T.). Public meeting at Congress House, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Labour "Anti-War" public meeting at Chaupatty and DeLisle Road Maidan.

S. S. "Strathaird" with English mails of July 18, due at 2 p.m.

Meakin Cup Football: Durhams vs winners of Monday's match, Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League Football (Second Division): H. M.'s Customs vs. B.E. S. T., Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Assn. Lecture on "Modern Art and its place in the community," by Prof. Charles R. Gerrard, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin St., 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 2.

Meeting of Ladies' Sub-Committee of Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Meakin Cup Football: Winners of Tuesday's match vs. Winners of Wednesday's match, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 3.

S. S. Cathay with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 4.

Harwood League Football: (Second Division): B. E. S. T. vs. "Times of India," Cooperage, 4-30 p.m.

"Sadarama" by Gubbi Theatrical Company at Baliwala Theatre at 5 p.m. S.T.

Harwood League Football (Second Division): Blue Rangers vs. Telephone Company, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

Harwood League Football (Second Division): H. M.'s Customs vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

As the English mail steamer S. S. 'Straithaird' is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday (to day) the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G. P. O. of parcels for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf

Parcels upto 12 noon on 1-8-1935.

Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the abovementioned hour.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Thrills!—Spectacle!
A Feast of Adventure!
HEAR ROBESON SING
Also latest
MICKEY MOUSE
Cartoon: "DOG NAPPER"
Free List Suspended.

Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre
Leading Indian Talkie-House
Daily 3 Shows at
5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAST 2 DAYS
EASTERN ARTS'
SOCIAL JEWEL
"Bharat-ki-Beti"
featuring:
RATTAN BAI
& an all Star Cast
Continuous Run for the
GLORIOUS 6TH WEEK!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Devil is a Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sanders of the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Reckless" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh Dasi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"The Dancer of the Temple" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Blood Feud" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Asmat-Ka-Moti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Whole Town's Talking" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Fighting Blood" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Scarlet Pimpernel." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Laurel and Hardy Comic Cuts." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Invisible Man". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Brown On Resolution" Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available Market rates. Selection of European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close down. 5 p.m. Indian Ladies' Corner. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. 1. The B B C Symphony Orchestra. 2. Schnabel and the London Symphony Orchestra. 3. The B B C Symphony Orchestra. 7-30 p.m. Book Talk by Mary Grant. 7-45 p.m. 'Half an Hour at a Music Hall'.—(Decca). 8-15 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News. Bulletin. 8-25 p.m. Indian Programme. Recitations from Holy Quran. 8-40 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9 p.m. Time signal. Light Classical Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Central Band of H M Royal Air Force, conducted by Flight-Lieut. R P O'Donnell, M. V. O., Director of Music. Royal Air Force. Relayed from the Royal Air Force Headquarters, Uxbridge. 8 p.m. "Summertime at Home—No. 3. The Towns". A talk by James Lansdale Hodson. 8-15 p.m. The B B C Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melsa; conductor, Eric Fogg. 9 p.m. The Harrogate Municipal Orchestra, directed by Louis Cohen, relayed from the Valley Gardens, Harrogate. 9-15 p.m. Organ Recital. 9-45 p.m. The Alphas. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. The Alphas (contd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the Imperial High School Hall.

ALL-INDIA PRESS WORKERS' FEDERATION

On behalf of All-India Press Workers' Federation, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Municipal Workers' Union, Lorry and Transport Workers' Union, Hawkers' Union, Independence of India League, Bekar Kamkari Sangh and several other organisation public meetings will be held on Chaupati sands and on DeLisle Road Maidan to celebrate the 'Anti-war day' to-day (Thursday) in the evening.

POSTAL NOTICES

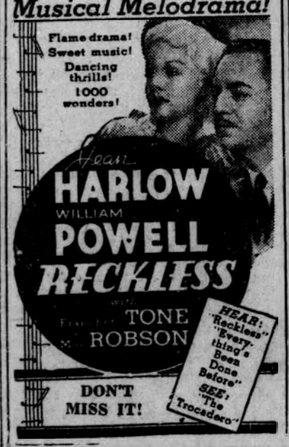
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Karanja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon. on Wednesday the 7th proximo.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Iwatesan Maru' left Miike on July 23 and is due to arrive Bombay on August 23 via usual ports.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Only at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Together — In Giant Musical Melodrama!



KHADI WORKER LEAVES BHANDAR

Ratubhai Desai Tenders Resignation Of Job

The following has been issued from the Khadi Bhandar Employees' Union:—

A few days ago the Bombay public in general and Khadi lovers in particular came to know about the dispute arising out of the discontent of the employees with the management of the Bombay Khadi Bhandar. The dispute came as a surprise as especially because of the popular feeling that is all is well with the Bhandar. Before the matter became very serious, however, it was referred to Mahatma Gandhi's arbitration. The employees have accepted his award and the dispute has been settled amicably.

Mr. Ratubhai N. Desai, President of the Khadi Employees' Union, however, tendered his resignation of his job in the Bhandar on Wednesday noon.

Plague Subsiding At Gilgit

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 31.

Information has been received from Gilgit that vaccine despatched there by aeroplane was sent on by a runner to Kashgar. Plague is already checked and is subsiding.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ

The 15th anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak will be celebrated at the Samaj in New Bhatwadi Girgaum at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Shri Vinod Shastri will give "Pravachan" on Bhagavat Gita.

The Samaj will also congratulate on this occasion Shri Vinod Shastri for having honoured with "Nyaya Ratna" by Shri Shankaracharya.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, a lecture on "A Layman's views of Building conditions in Bombay and their effect on Traffic Movement" will be delivered by Mr. H. E. Ormerod, at the Registered Office of the Institute, the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The President Prof. Claude Batley will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON ART

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Prof. Charles R. Gerrard, Deputy Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, will give a lecture on "Modern Art and its place in the community," to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Association, Ravelin Vice-President of the Association will Street, Fort, when Mr. Masani, preside.

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The following donations of Rs. 100 and over have been received towards the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee's Funds:—

Rs. 100 from The Pioneer Magnesia Works; Rs. 200 from the N. M. Wadia Charities for March and April; Rs. 375 from Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund for food and clothing; Rs. 100 from the N. M. Wadia Charities for May; Rs. 300 from Anonymous;

Donations may be sent to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S UNION

The General Secretary of the Bombay Young Men's Union writes:—

A meeting of the general body of the Union was held on 28th instant when Mr. T. Ramarao presided.

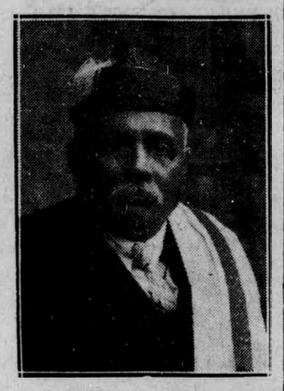
The resignation of the Joint Secretary, Mr. G. R. Birodkar, was also accepted. Messrs. G. C. Vaidya, D. G. Phansikar and Mr. Hirani were elected to the posts of the General Secretary, the Joint Secretary and the Organising Secretary respectively.

The meeting expressed its deep gratitude to Prof. Jadhav for the gift of 200 books published by the "League for the Abolition of Illiteracy" and hoped that he would extend the same kindness in future as well.

After a short concluding speech by the president the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

"Topiwalla Charity"

Board of Trustees of the Topiwalla Charity has awarded foreign scholarships of Rs. 7,200 to Mr. B.V. Samant, B.Sc. (1st class with distinction) for the study of Pharmacology and Pharmaceutical Chemistry in England and Rs. 2,400 to Mr. G.R. Zarapkar for Masters Diploma of the Tailor and Cutter Academy, London.



Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, City Magistrate of Bandra, who retired from office on Wednesday after 30 years of service.

Bandra's Retiring City Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, July 31.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni to-day hands over the charge of his office to Mr. K. V. Naik, who was a Huzur Mamlatdar at Nasik.

Mr. Kulkarni was born in 1880. He joined the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay when he was 25 as fifth grade Mamlatdar. By sheer perseverance and hard work he rose to his present position and served the Government to the best of his abilities in whatever sphere of work he was placed.

His long and varied experience was availed of by the Government in 1924 when he was deputed to act as Karbhari to Jamkhandi State, where he served for about three years. He was also an administrator at Cambay for about nine months. He came to Bandra in July 1931.

He was a popular Magistrate and was considered to be sympathetic in his outlook.

The members of the Bandra and Andheri Bar gave him a farewell party yesterday night at St. Martin Hall.

FAREWELL PARTY TO KULKARNI.

The Friends and the Members of the Bandra and Andheri Bar yesterday gave a farewell party to Rao Bahadur Kulkarni on the eve of his retirement at St. Martin Hall, at 6 p.m.

Mr. Kulkarni was garlanded by Mr. D. A. Dandelkar and a group photo was taken of those assembled. Representative members of the bar paid eloquent tributes to R. B. Kulkarni who now earns his well merited rest after 30 years of loyal service. R. B. Kulkarni thanked the members of the bar and gave suitable reply.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING COINS

Bungalow Used As Factory Says Approver

Rao Saheb N.P. Wagle of the Bombay C.I.D. adduced further evidence when the case in which Fazal Ahmed Kulasi is charged with running a factory for counterfeiting coins, was resumed before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, at the Dadar Court, Bombay, on Wednesday.

Sardarilal, the approver, when questioned by witness, is reported to have stated that he and the accused came to Bombay on March 13, 1935, and stayed at the Punjab Hotel. Thereafter they occupied a bungalow at Cadell Road, Mahim, which was alleged to have been used as a factory for counterfeiting coins.

On questioning Sardarilal he stated that the machinery for the purpose was brought from Delhi and Sialkot.

Witness then narrated how he traced over twenty witnesses in the case.

The accused, he continued, was employed as an armourer in the Punjab Cavalry till 1926. Hence he knew the general preparation of arms and the repairing of parts.

Referring to the various machines and articles and implements which were recovered from the alleged factory at Mahim, Rao Saheb Wagle said: "These materials are exclusively used for counterfeiting only." And he had considerable experience in roping in the counterfeiters in the city in the past.

The case stands adjourned to to-day (Thursday).

"KHILAFAT" FURNISHES SECURITY

BOMBAY, July 31.

Maulana Mohammad Irfan, Secretary Central Khilafat Committee, informs the press that the security of Rs. 3,000, called for by Government, from "The Khilafat" in connection with an article on the Quetta Salvage operations, has been deposited to-day and the paper will not suspend publication.

"Of Crucial Importance To Bohra Community"

"FIT CASE FOR APPEAL TO HIS MAJESTY-IN-COUNCIL"

Nagpur Additional Judicial Commissioners' Judgment In Waqf Properties Case

Granting a certificate that "the case is a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council" Messrs. M. B. Niyogi and F. H. Staples the Additional Judical Commissioners of Nagpur in the course of their judgment in an interesting case of appeal in a Burhanpur suit against the Mullaji Saheb in regard to certain Waqf properties observe:

This is an application by the plaintiffs, whose suit was dismissed in appeal, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The applicants brought a suit under the provisions of Cr. 1, r. 8 of the Civil Procedure Code for a declaration with regard to certain Waqf properties in Burhanpur and for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants non-applicants from interfering with the exercise of their rights. They obtained a decree in the trial Court, but on an appeal by the defendant that decree was set aside and the suit was dismissed by this Court.

The present application was opposed by the defendants non-applicants, but it was contended on behalf of the applicants that leave should be given both under Section 110 and under Section 109 (c) of the Civil Procedure Code. As regards the first section it was contended that, although the value of the suit for purposes of Court fees and jurisdiction was below Rs. 10,000, the decree or final order involved a claim or question to property above that amount. That the property, with regard to which the declaration and injunction were sought, is above Rs. 10,000 cannot of course be denied, and we would only refer in this connection to a Written Statement made by the defendants in the suit, where a schedule has been given stating the value of the several items of property. It was contended, however, on behalf of the non-applicants that that property was not the subject matter of the suit and that the only subject matter was the applicants' right to enjoy the property, and that the decree did not directly or indirectly involve perty.

We cannot, however, accept the contention of the non-applicants. Even granting that the Waqf property which is admittedly very valuable, is not, strictly speaking, the subject matter of the suit or the subject matter in dispute on appeal still there can be no doubt that the decree does directly involve a claim or question to or respecting such property. The claim in fact is the right that the applicants have claimed to enjoy the property with other members of the Community. That right is denied by the non-applicants, and it was put in issue and decided. It is clear, then, that the decree, both the trial Court, which granted the applicants' claim and of this Court, which denied it and rejected it, does involve a question respecting the property.

OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the matter is of considerable public interest, and particularly important one for the Bohra Community, which is a large and influential one. The very way in which both the suit and the appeal were contested shows the feeling and interest of the Community in the matter. In fact, one of the questions decided is obviously of crucial importance, namely, whether the Syedna, or High Priest, is really the High Priest of the Community or not. We are of the opinion that in the circumstances we should certify the case as a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council.

It may be noted that the learned Counsel who appeared for the Non-applicants did not seriously contest this point and, at any rate, was not able to quote any authority in support of the view that leave should not be given in such a case where a matter of great religious importance was in question.

We therefore allow the petition and grant a certificate that the case is a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council. Costs of the application will be borne by the non-applicants.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

A Pioneer In Aeronautics

Capt. Alan T. Eadon, the Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, who will shortly take up the position as principal of the Aeronautical Training Centre at Delhi, is, perhaps, one of the few pioneers of aeronautics in Great Britain. He has been connected with aviation for the last twenty-five years and is a pilot of nearly 20 years' standing. He has taken on hand the biggest scheme in instruction of aeronautics in India. There were many people in this country, who did not know the full particulars of the scheme in the beginning and they thought that the centre would, perhaps, mean another Flying Club in Delhi. A glance at the curriculum shows that the courses proposed to be taught in the institute deal with highly advanced aeronautical engineering. These courses would show that flying by itself forms a minor part of the vast subject of this branch of engineering.

This branch is considered to be the absolute essence of engineering, in which strength consistent with lightness forms the watchword of construction of aircraft.

A New Vista

Incidentally, this institution opens up a new vista for young Indians in the shape of automobile engineering. The Captain in just now eagerly bent on starting the aeronautical institution, first. Its successful working, which is only a matter of time, would automatically offer scope for instituting courses in automobile engineering. At present when the air is full with talks and schemes for starting automobile industry in India, these new proposals regarding instruction deserve everyone's encouragement and close consideration.

Above all the interests of the Aeronautical Training Centre are safe in the hands of Capt. Eadon. He was the Founder and Principal of the De Havilland Aeronautical School (the pioneer Civil Aeronautical Technical School in England). He was in addition the chairman of the Air Ministry's Ground Engineers' Examination Board at Edgware centre. He is also one of the original members of the Education and Examination Committee of the Royal Aeronautic Society. Famous fliers like Miss Amy Johnson, Miss Jean Batten, Miss Winifred Spooner, Lady Drummond Hay and a host of other international aviators, had received instruction under him for some time. It would be a privilege for any Indian student to work in the laboratories under the guidance and direction of Capt. Eadon, a pioneer in Aeronautics.

ACCUSED TO BE RETRIED

High Court Set Aside Order Of Acquittal

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court, an application was made by Mr. J. I. A. Pinto on behalf of Mrs. Dorothy D'Costa Dias praying that the order passed by Mr. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, acquitting one Francis Fernandez be set aside.

The complainant's adopted daughter Mary Dias was suffering from an acute type of cataract in both eyes, and the accused was alleged to have seduced her on the pretext that thereby her eyesight would improve. The girl became "enciente" and the accused was alleged to have attempted to bring about miscarriage by the administration of some drugs. The complainant, however, came to know about it and she filed this complaint charging the accused with attempt to commit miscarriage. The Magistrate acquitted him, and thereupon, the complainant approached the High Court in revision.

It was argued by the petitioner's counsel that the Magistrate ought not to have tried the case himself, but ought to have committed it to the Sessions.

Their lordships set aside the order of acquittal and ordered the accused to be retried.

HINDI CLASSES AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The Hindi Classes which are being conducted at the Congress House for the last three months have recently been re-organised with a view to prepare students for examinations. The classes are being regularly held on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 p.m. (S.T.). The students who have been attending the classes on these days can now prepare themselves for the examinations to be held on the 8th of September, 1935. A special examination course will be given between now and the date of the examination. This course can be completed within a month.

A new class for the beginners will be started in the middle of September next.

HINDI SAHITYA EXHIBITION

Will Be Held At Sirsa During September

(From A Correspondent.)
SIRSA (By mail)

The Yuvak Samiti of Sirsa, a society working for the cause of Hindi for last eight years has decided this year to arrange a Hindi Literature Exhibition on the occasion of its eighth annual session beginning on 15th September. The Exhibition will be run for a week Publishers of papers, magazines and books in Hindi are invited to send their publications for putting up as exhibits. The fresh copies of daily and weekly papers should reach by September 13 and other periodicals and latest books by the 5th September. Only two books per publisher will be exhibited. Books will be returned if sufficient return expenses accompany them.

The calculated annual death rate in the city of Madras for the week ended 20th July 1935 was 42.3 per mile as against 36.4 for the previous week. There were 33 attacks and 16 deaths from cholera, 4 attacks and no death from small-pox.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine, in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Telephone No. 22031. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 232. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bell House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1935

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

After discussing for several hours the question whether or not Congressmen in the legislatures should accept offices under the new constitution the Working Committee has come to the conclusion that it is still too premature to decide the question. The decision, in the present circumstances, is a wise one. The discussion of the subject seems to have revealed sharp differences of opinion among the Committee members, which but reflected the differences in the country. And the Committee probably fears that a decision on the subject earlier than it is absolutely necessary to arrive at may, instead of ending the controversy, only intensify it and lead to bitterness and dissipation of energy. If that is the motive which has induced the Committee to put off the decision on the subject or rather a recommendation to the next session of the Congress, we must admit that we appreciate the motive, but never-the-less we fear that the controversy will continue and may be justified as propaganda for this or that view. It is to be hoped that the propaganda will be free from any partisan spirit.

Avoid Controversy

Once it is decided to utilise the Councils as one of the means to attain the end Congress has in view the question of office becomes one more of expediency than of principle. There is, therefore, no room for any undue acerbity in the discussion of the subject. It is hardly a question of which one solution by itself leads to salvation and the other to damnation. It is rather a question of the balance of advantage being on one or the other side, the decision turning upon a number of details including the strength and solidarity of the Congress Party in the legislatures and the possibilities of alliances with other parties. It is reported that the Working Committee is already considering the question of such alliances for election purposes and will be guided by its experiences in this behalf in arriving at its decisions on the question of offices. Whatever the Working Committe's recommendations are, it should be clearly understood that the decisions of the Congress should be loyally accepted by all parties. It may also be worth while to convene a smaller informal but representative conference of leaders to consider this question. If, fortunately it brings about decisions acceptable to all, it may avert much unseemly and harmful controversy. Finally, it should be borne in mind by all that in the event of offices being declared acceptable, the Congress resolution limiting the maximum salary to Rs. 500 should be scrupulously followed. Congress should seize the first opportunity to show to the country that it is thoroughly earnest about that resolution and that the resolution itself is quite workable.

Rights Of States People

Another important question considered by the Working Committee is the precise attitude of the Congress towards the States. It arose out of the protests from various quarters against a speech of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at Mysore giving expression to very reactionary views on the constitutional rights of the States people. It is reported that Mr. Bhulabhai defended his speech by arguing that he had only explained the legal aspect of the question. But it is the duty of the Congress to better the legal and constitutional position as much of the States people as of the people of British India. Mr. Bhulabhai gave the impression in his Mysore speech that it was either not possible or not desirable for the Congress directly to better the States peoples' position. This was clearly a mistake. Whatever may be the special difficulties in winning for the States people their constitutional rights, the duty of the Congress to help in winning them remains unaltered by those difficulties. However, the Working Committee has in no way countenanced Mr. Bhulabhai's views, the majority of the members feeling that he made his speech in his individual capacity. It is also possible he unwittingly misinterpreted the Congress resolutions on the question of the States. In any case it is necessary that at the next A.I.C.C. meeting, that is being requisitioned specially for the purpose the Congress position should be made clearer and more acceptable to the States people. First and foremost they should be given a definite assurance that no scheme of reforms will be accepted by the Congress unless it duly safeguards their constitutional rights.

Fruits Of Ottawa

Presiding over the second quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Manu Subedar justly condemned the Ottawa Agreement as being directly responsible for the restrictions against Indian exports in various countries, particularly in Germany and Italy. The agreement, he observed, "was an altogether unprovoked discrimination against goods of these countries entering India and they were not slow to hit back." In consequence Indian trade suffers while Britain continues to enjoy preference. The worst of it is that the non-British countries are better customers of India than is Britain in the sense of importing more goods from India than they export to her. Yet they have been alienated by a policy of discrimination against them forced upon India against her will. The Indian Merchants' Chamber should continue to condemn that policy till it is replaced by one that is acceptable to, and devised by, India.

Mr. Subedar also justly condemned as "inequitous" the recommendations of the Delimitation Committee giving only one seat to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, as against three seats given to European interests represented by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association. Mr. Subedar remarks that he is unaware of "non-nationals receiving representation in the legislature of a country" and adds: "But when such representation becomes disproportionate and overwhelming with reference to similar representation in the commerce of the country itself, it is impossible. the community have any self-respect, to sit quiet." Nor is it enough for a truly self-respecting business community to make occasional academic protests. It should make common cause with Nationalist India in compelling the Government by all legitimate means to withdraw the whole Constitution in favour of one that is truly national.

A Welcome Move

The Working Committee, we are very glad to note, has appointed two sub-committees to keep in touch with the problems affecting, respectively, the peasantry of the country and industrial labour and from time to time to report and to advise it thereon. The move has come none too soon. For, the Congress owes to itself just as much as to the workers and peasants of the country to possess a machinery for the purpose of continuously concerning itself with their problems. We presume that the Labour Sub-Committee will also act as the liaison reported to have been contemplated during the conversations between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. R. S. Ruikar.

But while we welcome the formation of the Sub-Committees we cannot helping regretting that the Working Committee should have missed an opportunity. For opportunity it has certainly missed by omitting to utilise the services of the Congress Socialists in connection with these sub-committees. Intimately interested as they are in these problems, by virtue of their very 'raison-d'etre,' they would have vindicated the Congress no less than themselves if called upon to serve on the sub-committees. From the point of view of the Working Committee also the inclusion of the Socialists would have been valuable both as an act of domestic administration and as a gesture, which, we must confess quite frankly, is needed rather badly. We still hope the omission will be made good at the earliest possible opportunity.

AMERICA FACES THE CRISIS—I

Her Economic Organisation

(By M. QASIM KHAN)

"I do not wish to run the President next year," said President Coolidge in 1927. Undoubtedly he had an inkling of the impending crisis. The spring of that year witnessed the gathering of clouds that heralded the storm. The market for raw materials was showing signs of perturbation. The agricultural situation was growing worse day by day. The price of copper fell by 33 per cent.

But few people perceived the gravity of the situation. American prosperity was boosted in press and on platform. Feverish speculation overtook the Wall Street. "Ours is a country where there are no poor," declared Hoover, who succeeded Coolidge as the President. Both the Government and the people were living in a gigantic illusion of apparent prosperity.

America was self-sufficing. She was young, vigorous and modern. Her wages were high, her productive apparatus perfect. Throughout the world her dollar inspired both awe and trust. The advice of her bankers and financiers was eagerly sought everywhere. She was virtually the financial arbiter of the western hemisphere. Why then should America fear a crisis?

Shock Of 1933.

Even the Wall Street crash of 1929 had failed to be an eye-opener to the American statesmen. The ministers said that it was a temporary, superficial and almost accidental ripple over an otherwise serene surface. Optimism and confidence—these were all America needed.

In 1933 America stood aghast. She witnessed the closing of her 32,000 banks and was able to reopen only half of them. The wealthiest nation went bankrupt. Beneath the shadow of the skyscrapers were passing the unemployed homeless millions. The proud American individualist was seen begging for a night's lodge or a day's meal. America looked like a country devastated by a cyclone.

Why and how was America overtaken by this sudden catastrophe?

"Soul Of Capitalism."

A precise knowledge of the structure of the American economic system is essential for the correct understanding of the causes and nature of this crisis.

America is ever reputed to be the very soul of capitalism. It is said with piquant humour that the English, the French and the Germans, who fancy themselves to be bourgeois, are merely peasants, sailors and clerks, while only Americans both profess to be and actually are bourgeois and capitalists.

The most successful man is the ideal of an American. To him there is something very miraculous about Mr. Ford, for instance, who started with a lakh of dollars in 1903 and came to possess more than 90 gigantic factories all over the world with a productive capacity of two cars per minute and a capital of dol. 625,000,000 within fifteen years. Mr. Ford is a type of the idols that an American worships.

Concentration Of Capital.

It is these 'successful men' that control the economic system of America, and they are naturally few. It is calculated that 43 companies with dol. 500 million assets each, together with 12 large banking houses and 3 insurance companies have 415 directorships, which were actually held by 116 men. At the end of 1931, these men were legally responsible for 46,000 million dollars. The magnitude of this concentration of financial power in the hands of a few individuals is brought home more clearly when we learn that a single financial concern, the Chase National Bank, alone controlled 54 votes on the Boards of 27 of these corporations having total assets of 25,000 million dollars; and J. P. Morgan Co., another financial house had 26 directors on 18 Boards.

Another outstanding feature of the American economic system is the business corporation. Mr. G. C. Means has calculated that 200 business Corporations had at the end of 1929 nearly half the corporate wealth of the country, which was 38 p.c. of all the business wealth and 20 p.c. of the total national wealth.

Continued on Page 7)

THE SUEZ CANAL

How It Led To Egypt's Subjection

By K. F. NARIMAN.

The fresh conflict between East and West, the Italo-Abyssinian tangle, has again brought to the forefront the century-old Suez Canal question, thus demonstrating the extreme importance of this gateway to Asia, not only as a short-cut and easy passage to the East during times of peace, but a vital strategic point in the time of war. The questions of right of free-passage for belligerents and the neutrality of the Canal are again discussed. And at this juncture it would not be out of place to narrate briefly the history of this narrow but essential waterway, the important part that this historic canal has played in comparatively modern international history, it being the case of having supplied the motive for shaping the destinies and sealing the fates of more than one Asiatic country.

First Attempts

As is known by now to every student of history, the idea to cut through the Isthmus as a short-cut to India and the Far East was first conceived by Napoleon during his Egyptian campaign, but the venture had to be given up, as he was suddenly recalled to France on account of serious developments there during his absence. Thereafter persistent attempts in the same direction were stoutly resisted by that shrewd and clever Egyptian ruler Mahomed Ali (1805-40), who is rightly regarded and respected as the founder of modern Egypt. He was far-seeing enough to understand and appreciate the serious menace to Egyptian sovereignty, independence and integrity by permitting foreign encroachments and foreign exploitation on Egyptian soil; and hence he kept all these European tempters at bay and rejected all offers for reforms, improvements and developments from outside, including a very ambitious scheme and tempting offer to construct the Suez Canal by some French adventurers. Though he himself was a great and progressive ruler and desired to have his country developed and improved in all directions, still he would rather wait for these reforms till Egyptian finances permitted, than fall into the economic clutches of foreigners, because, with his far-seeing vision and shrewd intellect, he apprehended that political domination and economic and fiscal control would surely follow financial aid.

The Thin End

But, on the death of Mahomed Ali in 1840, the position was entirely reversed and his successor Saiid Pasha, a weak, pleasure-loving and care-free Potentate, succumbed to the influences of European diplomats; and the French and British financiers again revived their activities and in a generation Egypt was completely under the financial grip of both British and French financiers. The Suez Canal, originally an Egyptian State concern, was gradually transferred to European control, Saiid Pasha being compelled to dispose of a large number of his Canal shares to European investors in order to get over his financial difficulties. Palmerston, the shrewd British diplomat, was the Prime Minister, then, and he took full advantage of Egyptian financial difficulties, and only three years after its completion, i.e., in 1862, a heavy public loan of £3,300,000 was raised in London through State Bankers on the Canal shares. A year after this fateful transaction Saiid Pasha died. From that period, the influence and control of the British began to increase. The British ultimately succeeded in outstripping the French who had first conceived the idea and subsequently completed the construction under a contract from the Egyptian Government. The French engineer, Lessep, who was also the Consul-General for France in Egypt, was responsible for its construction and the original intention was to keep the control of Suez Canal with the French.

Political Effects

But British diplomacy, as usual, succeeded not only in securing the Canal Zone but also gradually in extending the encroachment on the whole of Egypt. The Canal was opened with great pomp and ceremony on 17th November 1869 and from that date also commenced the era of subjection for Egyptian people. As historian Young remarks: "It was the Canal that divided Gladstone's Cabinet and decided British occupation of Egypt ..... The International involvements of the Suez Canal have been from the first, and still to-day, one of the two obstacles to the full sovereignty of an Egyptian nation, the other being the imperial interests of Egypt in Soudan."

In addition to the Canal control, Palmerston had also obtained other valuable concessions from Saiid Pasha, viz. Cairo-Alexandra Railway concessions and permission to establish the Bank of Egypt and also certain proprietory rights on lands adjoining the Canal zone. Ismail, successor of Saiid Pasha, was a stronger man, with higher patriotic instincts and guided by better nationalist principles. He tried hard to save Egypt from the impending disaster, but all his efforts to escape from the grip of foreign financiers and diplomats failed and the British hold on both the Canal and Egypt gradually increased.

In 1875 Disraeli, on behalf of British Government, taking advantage of further financial difficulties of Egyptian Government, bought through the firm of Rothschilds £4,000,000 worth of Ismail's foundation share of Suez Canal, and shortly after, the 15 per cent. share of profits assigned to Egypt was also transferred to the British, in payment of a further debt of £700,000. These assets and concessions thus bought a few years ago for a song, are now estimated to be worth £30,000,000. Thus this Canal, that should ordinarily have been a source of great profit, prosperity and progress to Egypt, really proved to be a bane and curse to that country and it involved the Egyptian nation into financial, economic and even political disasters. To-day foreign investors are deriving enormous profits from this essentially Egyptian concern, and the Canal, far from conferring any benefit on Egyptian people has been a continuous source of hindrance and menace to Egyptian independence and free development.

Frankly Speaking

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

To-day is sacred to the memory of Lokamanya Tilak and will be celebrated as such all over the country. Indeed the name of Tilak and his achievements are unforgettable and will live in the annals of India for ever and ever inspiring generations after generations of men and women and children. Who in India can forget how valiantly Tilak fought for India's freedom and how he sacrificed everything for his country. The sacred "mantra" he gave to India, "Swaraj Is My Birthright And I will Have It" symbolises his spirit of independence and national self-assertion and to this day thrills millions of Indians, young and old. And those who celebrate to-day as the death anniversary of the Lokmanya cannot do better than ponder over that "mantra" and derive inspiration from it and from his life and achievements. India is still in the midst of the struggle for freedom, the struggle he led in his lifetime. May India, inspired by his memory, march on to the goal which he did not live to reach.

PORTENTS

The eyes of the world are at Geneva where the League Council is meeting to discuss the Italo-Abyssinian affair. The situation is far from being reassuring though Mr. Eden, who has gone "with an open mind," seems to have discovered quite a fair amount of agreement between the English and French standpoints. This may be regarded by some as a happy augury. But a message from Addis Ababa is ominous. It has been suggested to the Emperor of Abyssinia that he should accept a League mandate over his country. The origin of the suggestion has not been disclosed but the extraordinary promptness with which the British Colonial expert, Sir Hesketh Bell, has rushed to bless it is not without significance. So far as Italy is concerned the Fascist writer Signor Pluveralli has correctly summed up Signor Mussolini's position by suggesting that Abyssinia must be reduced to a complete protectorate under Italy involving, that is to say, freedom from any responsibility to any outside authority. But even that apart a mandate itself from the League will be nothing short of a scandalous disregard of international obligations. Even a provisional mandate under some other Power will be utterly unconstitutional and unjustifiable.

INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTIES

Mandates were introduced by the Treaty of Versailles and later incorporated in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League dealing with colonies and territories which as a consequence of the war had ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them—that is to say the Central Powers—and are inhabited by people not yet able to stand by themselves. We fail to see how Abyssinia, a full member of the League of Nations, can be brought under the application of the Article dealing with mandates. But even supposing she can be so brought—the League Powers possess a wonderful talent for facilely betraying principles, Covenants and moral obligations when necessary—the difficulty of appointing a mandatory will be almost insuperable. Who and under what conditions will be entrusted with "the sacred trust of civilisation" as Mandates are euphemistically described? The very question raises a vista of innumerable "grave international crises" arising out of the spirit of rivalry among the Powers?

THE VITAL QUESTION.

It is reported that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya does not know anything about rumours relating to the proposed amalgamation of the "Democratic Swaraj" and "Congress Nationalist" Parties and that he has not given his consent to any attempts or proposals to that effect. The repudiation is welcome so far as it goes. But the question of vital importance, which arose after the Bombay Session of the Indian National Congress, still remains. That question relates to Malaviyaji's leading a "Congress" party—that party included, incidentally, non-Congressmen like Pandit Kunzru and anti-Congress politicians like Bhai Parmananda and Sir Hari Singh Gour—in opposition to the Congress itself. It is this question that Panditji ought to settle. Else, where is the material significance in keeping separate the identity of two parties, which profess literally identical aims and objects?

NATIONAL FLAG IN MYSORE

We cannot congratulate the District Magistrate of Mysore on his extremely unwise ban on the hoisting of the National Flag in Mysore City. Mysore should be the last State to put such petty restrictions on the display of the flag that symbolizes the aspirations of the nation. We can hardly believe that the District Magistrate considers his action as conducive to the upholding of the Mysore Darbar's prestige.

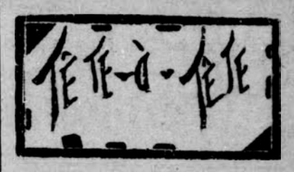
— PRESS VIEWS —

Muslims And Co-operation

The Simla correspondent of the "Pioneer" is responsible for the statement that some Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly are willing to work hand in hand with the Congress Party. The rumour appears to be too good to be true but we hope it will prove true. We must say that the Jinnah group was disappointing in the last session, for it was for this group that the Assembly had to agree to some awkward compromises. If the Muslim members or any large number of them have realised the supreme necessity of working hand in hand with the Congress Party, nothing can be better for the country. It is time for Muslims to cease to be in the leading string of their communalist leaders.—"Forward."

No New Parties

At present there is no place for any other party in India except the Congress. Even the opponents of India's progress have to admit that there is no other party in the country which commands discipline and is outstandingly devoted to the interests of the masses. The starting of new parties at this juncture can only lead to a deviation in the country's struggle for independence. It is open to the Pandit (Malaviya) to win over the majority in the Congress rank and file to his views by continuing in the parent body itself instead of seceding, and starting new parties, which cannot but be detrimental to the discipline of the Congress.—"Samyukta Karnatak."



"ALL-RED" FLIGHT TO THE EAST

Halts at Only British-Controlled Points.

—Bori Bunder.

What are these Bolshies up to now? Or rather down to?

* * * *

A Fascist writer suggests that Abyssinia should fulfil a role similar to that of Egypt.

Gee, how these imperialists sometimes love to wash each other's linen.

* * * *

A contemporary calls for an authoritative statement from Princes as to whether the amendments to the Government of India Bill have removed their Highnesses' objections.

In our opinion, this is not necessary in view of the fact that a satisfactory announcement to that effect was duly made by Sir Samuel Hoare with, in fact, paramount authority.

* * * *

It was satisfactory, said Mr. R. A. Butler, assuming an air of contented complacency, that if there had been any doubts about Government's intentions over the Communal Award in drafting the original Bill they should have been cleared up.

They have been—supposing, that is to say, there were any doubts at all.

* * * *

Mr. Andrews says India's voice must be heard in the League of Nations.

But even if it is heard, in the present circumstances, it will only be a master ventriloquist's voice of India.

* * * *

Our Junior colleague's solution of the "To Accept or Not To Accept Offices" question—

"The proposal for acceptance of offices must be accepted with the safeguard that those who are in favour of acceptance must not be allowed to accept offices and 'vice versa'."

* * * *

The British delegation to Geneva, it was stated in well-informed quarters, is going to attend the League Council meeting summoned to discuss the Italo-Abyssinian affair, "with an open mind."

Quite, oh quite! We do hope it doesn't catch cold though.

* * * *

SALVED PROPERTY LAW.

New Measures to Regulate Distribution of Reclaimed Area.

—Headlines.

We welcome the anxiety of the Administration to make Legal, Regulational, Ordinancial provisions against all possible, to say nothing of probable, contingencies likely to involve any injustice in the distribution of property when it is salvaged.

We only hope when the preliminaries have been thoroughly and neatly arranged there will be some property left undeteriorated among the debris to benefit from these arrangements.

* * * *

The District Magistrate of Mysore has banned the hoisting of the National Flag.

We are wondering what eloquent and patriotic speech he will make if, as it may well happen in due course, Sir Mirza Ismail himself has to do the hoisting of the National Flag.

* * * *

The ex-King of Greece is stated to have consented to return to his throne if he secures 60 per cent. votes in the proposed plebiscite.

Although this involves a relaxation in the original rigid condition of 75 per cent., 59.9, we understand, will not satisfy His late-and-might-be-again Majesty. Never,—until further reports from Greece.

* * * *

The object of University education, according to Mr. Littlehailes, the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, is the search after Truth.

Provided always that it can successfully elude the famous and extensive category "Political."

* * * *

"How do you like your new post?"

"Wonderful! Fifty men work under me."

"Really!"

"Yes, I work on the fourth floor."

No Complaints Against Colonial Regime

Immediate Repatriation For Malcontents

Campaign Against "Chatterers And Spreaders Of Lies"

ROME, July 30.

A vigorous attack against "the chatterers and people who spread lies" was made by General Graziani, Commander of the Italian Land Forces in East Africa in an order issued throughout Eritrea and Somaliland. It threatens immediate repatriation to all who complain against the colonial regime. Meanwhile High Commissioner De Bono has established a special tribunal in Eritrea and issued a statement declaring that there is no question of Italy taking land from the natives. The Italians are there to develop the colony for the good of all.

He has also instituted a lottery in which the best workers will receive prizes.—Reuter.

POOR ABYSSINIA!

Italy Wants Army Of Occupation

ROME, July 30.

The Fascist writer Signor Piuverelli in an article in "Popol d'-Italia" suggests that Abyssinia should fulfil a role similar to Egypt "which would be an honour for her as Egypt is a land of ancient civilisation whereas Abyssinia is ancient in barbarism."

Italian quarters do not consider that a League protectorate will settle the matter. They point out the Signor Mussolini recently stated that a protectorate administered by any other power or powers would be impossible.

The Italian viewpoint is that Italy must have an army of occupation in Abyssinia.—Reuter.

LEAGUE MANDATE IN ABYSSINIA

Sir Hesketh Bell Supports Proposal

LONDON, July 30.

The proposal to establish a League mandate in Abyssinia mentioned in an Addis Ababa message sent earlier, is supported by Sir Hesketh Bell, the British Expert on Colonial constitutions in a letter to "The Times." He sugests that the League should declare a provisional mandate in Abyssinia under which the legitimate complaints and rights of Italy may be met and satisfied.—Reuter.

Police Fire On Workers Of Kolar Gold Fields

Trouble Due To Workers Of Oorgaum Mines Striking Work Over Question Of Bonus

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, July 31.

One is reported to have been shot dead and three injured, when the police opened fire yesterday, on an unruly mob, at Oorgaum Mines in the Kolar Gold Fields. The report received here states that more than 3,000 workmen downed tools, owing to some difference of opinion with the mining authorities on the question of bonus.

A strong contingent of the Reserve Police was sent to-day from Bangalore to the affected area.

Considerable damage to property, it is reported, has been caused.

STOP PRESS

TERRIBLE TRAIL OF DEATH AND RUIN

ANTUNG (Manchukuo), July 31.

Tremendous floods inundated the cities of Antung and Shingishu. It is estimated that 1,000 lives have been lost and nearly a million sterling damage has been caused to the timber industry.

One thousand two-hundred inhabitants of the densely populated Island of Nakanoshima on the midstream of the river Yalu were found drowned, while 4,100 houses were submerged. 15,000 houses at Antung are water-logged and 3,000 persons spent the night on roof tops.—Reuter.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AGAIN

MADRAS, July 31.

The latest information from Oorgaum regarding the Kolar Gold Mine Fields, shows that the police were compelled to open fire on the mob twice to-day as a result of which two strikers were killed. The strikers are alleged to have adopted an aggressive attitude, damaging the property and resorting to stone throwing and were about to rush the police officers when the District Magistrate ordered the police to open fire as a result of which one striker was killed and two received injuries.

Trouble arose this morning in the Champion Reef Mine where the strikers from the Mysore Mine had gathered to prevent the workers from going to work. The mob proceeded to the general office of the Mysore Mine at Marikuppam but were forcibly cleared. They gathered strength and attacked the police whereupon the police opened fire a second

NEW CABINET FOR HOLLAND

Catholic Group Decides To Support Colijn Ministry

THE HAGUE, July 30.

Dr. Colijn has succeeded in forming a new cabinet on a broad basis as requested by the Queen. It includes new ministers belonging to the Catholic, Liberal and Democratic parties. The Catholic Parliamentary Group has decided to support the new Government.

It is expected that the Lower House will be asked to reconsider the Economies Bill which led to the downfall of the last Government.—Reuter.

FRANCE WANTS NO WAR

Her Interests In Ethiopia Will Be Jeopardised Thereby

DJIBUTI, (By Mail.)

The French attitude towards the merits of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict will depend upon the French interests involved in Abyssinia. It is, therefore, interesting to know what these interests are.

The foreign trade of Abyssinia goes over Djibuti (French Somaliland) to Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. This Railway line is in French hands as regards the capital and management. Salt import of the Abyssinia which forms 40 p.c. of all imports, goes over this line and is supplied by a French Company. Of the total Abyssinian imports 57 per cent. come from India, 12 per cent. from Japan, and only 9 per cent from France and the Colonies.

FRENCH INTERESTS IN RAILWAYS.

The railway line which was built between 1894 and 1917 has invested in it 17.3 million French francs, besides 87 million francs in bond. The last agreement with Italy has enabled Italy to acquire a part of these shares.

There is a mixed Franco-Ethiopian company for the development of commerce and agriculture, with a capital of 1 million Abyssinian dollars. This company has the monopoly of salt supply in the interior and is controlled by the French Salt Company in Djibuti.

It is, therefore, to be concluded that the French are in no way inclined to see a war takes place jeopardising their interests however small the percentage of all French capital Abyssinia contains.—United Press.

AMERICA FACES THE CRISIS—I

(Continued from page 6)

If the same rate of increase of combinations is maintained, by 1950 these 200 corporations would own four-fifths of the corporate wealth and half the national wealth.

Position of Labour

Contrast with this the position of Labour. The twelve-hour day is still quite prevalent in many industries, especially in the steel industry. In the rail-road industry the hours are still more excessive, more than 16, according to E. E. Cummins. We are told that the eight-hour day is virtually unknown in the South. "Many of the cotton mills retain the eleven-hour day and the twelve-hour night. North Carolina and Georgia have a legal 60-hour week. South Carolina has a 55-hour week, and Alabama no limit. Most of the Southern States allow night work for women." (E. E. Cummins, Labour Problem in the U. S. A. p. 70).

It is fairly true of the American labourer in general that he has not been receiving an income sufficient to supply the necessities of life. Then wherefrom has come the automobile on which the American worker drives to his work? Man, as Dr. Cummins has explained, is prone to begin with luxuries and end with necessities—if he has anything left. A second-hand Ford, which he gets cheaply, is an automobile, and that gratifies his vanity. It may be at the expense of those he needs to keep well and warm.

Farming

Let us now turn to the farmer and his craft. Agriculture concerns the life of 30 million of American population. There are actually 6,300,000 farms providing employment for 10 million workers.

Farming, no doubt, as in other lands, is shiftless, unimaginative and incompetent. Intelligent members of the farm family generally go away to work in the towns and only the less able and unenterprizing stay to carry on husbandry. The family farm presents features which belong to medieval peasant society. There is a farming caste. Specialization is known only in a small degree. Domestic manufactures still persist. Child labour, early marriages, high birth rates, the multifarious duties of the wife are all familiar features of American rural life.

At the same time agriculture is commercialized and heavily capitalized.

SUMMARY.

To summarize: American industry is a highly developed capitalistic organization based on unrestricted private enterprize and credit economy and characterized by huge business corporations conducted by salaried managers. American agriculture, on the other hand, though commercialised and heavily capitalized, is conducted under semi-medieval conditions presenting a strange contrast to the highly organiser urban industry.

A word should be said regarding the banking system of the country. The banking system is not a single system but a congeries of systems operating under many different systems of law, with its resources concentrated on the New York Stock Exchange gamble. After the branch banking had been labled un-American by the adverse decisions of the Supreme Court between 1900 and 1923 thousands of too small banking institutions have sprung up like mushrooms all over America. The mortality among these puny banks has been so great that it has ever been a cause of constant financial embarrassment in America. It is stated that between 1921 and 1928 banks failed at the rate of 600 a year. In 1931 alone 2,293 banks failed. This flood of bank failures is a clear indication of the fact that the very foundations of the system are rotten.

(To be continued.)

M. Kotzias, the Mayor of Athens, who went to London to interview ex-King George concerning the plebiscite on the monarchy restoration.

GOVT. MADE GREAT MISTAKE

Amendment To Clause 241 Should Not Have Been Accepted, Says Sir Austen

LONDON, July 30

The House of Commons to-day agreed to a number of the Lords' amendments to the India Bill. The only changes made from the Bill as adopted by the Lords have been five drafting alterations, and these will be considered by the Lords on August 1st. The Royal assent is expected on August 7th.

There was some discussion when Mr. R. A. Butler moved the Anglo-Indian amendments to clause 241. He said it had been strongly pressed on government that a declaratory statement of this kind in the amendment should be valuable to the Anglo-Indians. He pointed out that the amendment did not imply any change in favour of Anglo-Indians or in the policy of Government, but it made clear that the Anglo-Indians should be placed in future, as far as possible, in a satisfactory position in the services.

Major Attlee feared the amendment might arouse the resentment of other communities. Sir Austen Chamberlain opined a fair treatment to the Anglo-Indians was effectively secured. The Amendment was agreed to and also a similar stipulation with regard to the postal, telegraph and customs services.

In the discussion on direct election to the Council of State Mr. Butler explained the effect of the change introduced in the Lords where there had been, on the whole, a general agreement with regard to the weaknesses of the original plan. He pointed out that the constituencies will be about a quarter in size of the present Council of State constituencies, and in the new House the number of voters per seat will be about 800 or 1000 compared with 650 at present.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said "Frankly, I will be false to my convictions if I did not say that I think government made great mistake in accepting the amendment.

An amendment, involving the principle of direct election to the Upper House was agreed without division. The amendments relating to Burma put en-bloc from the chair as drafting or consequential was agreed to.

Mr. Butler said it was satisfactory that if there had been any doubt about Governments intentions over the communal award in drafting the original bill they should have been cleared up.—Reuter.

HAVE YOU DONE YOUR DUTY BY QUETTA?

If Not Pay Your Contribution Immediately

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, opened a fund called "The Three Papers Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

Upto now over Rs. 27,000 has been contributed to the Fund out of which Rs. 20,000 has been sent to the Central Relief Committee organised by the Congress President at Karachi.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amount contributed by them.

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 31-7-35 is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged	27,376	13
A Mahomedan Gentleman	18	0
Shrimati Krishan Kaur, Poona	5	0
E. A. A.	5	0
Pragji Manji, Malad	2	0
Hemraj Vishram	1	0
One Zarthosti Gentleman	2	0
Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute and his staff and students, as below:	46	4
Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute	21	0
Mr. D. R. Kothare	5	0
Mr. P. S. Ramlingam	2	0
Mr. J. B. Jijibhoy	2	0
Mr. F. N. Driver	2	0
Mr. T. I. Ichpanani	1	0
Mr. K. K. Kurien	1	0
Mr. R. S. Talpade	1	0
Mr. M. S. Nevaskar	1	0
Mr. M. D. Shroff	1	0
Mr. F. S. Mehta	1	0
Mr. E. W. Slater	1	0
Miscellaneous	7	4
Rs.	46	4
Anjuman Saifee	11	0
One Hindu Gentleman	5	0
C. J. Jaitli, B.A., Bulawaya, (South Rhodesia)	15	0
Brother and Sister	2	0
G. T. A.	1	4
R. S. Deshpande, Esq.	1	0
Total Rs.	27,491	5

RELEASED, BUT NOT FREE

Internment Order Served On Ahmedabad Labour Leaders

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

Mohammed Yusuf and two other Labour leaders, who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for carrying on unlawful activities were released to-day, but were re-arrested and produced before the Distt. Magistrate, who served them with notices under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, directing them not to take part in activities or propaganda connected with Communist or revolutionary movement, and not to address or take part in demonstrations or carry on correspondence with persons connected with that movement and not to leave the Municipal limits without permission and report them to the Police every evening.—A.P.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIAN COTTON

Demand Steadily Going Up

MANCHESTER, July 31.

It is most important that the spinners should have supplies of even-running qualities of cotton, declares Mr. H. C. Short in the report of his Indian tour, of which the Lancashire Cotton Committee has issued a summary.

This will have a distinct bearing on the future of Indian cotton in Lancashire. The problem of mixing up varieties affects Lancashire's purchases. The value to India of having an organised effort in Lancashire to increase the consumption of its cotton cannot be over-estimated.

It is also essential that the right sort of supply should be available to meet the demand that is steadily growing up in Lancashire, and a successful organisation of the Indian production and marketing will go a long way towards achieving the goal. The confidence of Lancashire in the Indian cotton is being slowly and steadily established.—Reuter

COLLIERY DISASTER AT ERMELO

Many Miners Entombed

ERMELO (Transvaal): July 31.

Mr. H. Lambert, Acting Manager of the Marsfield Colliery, two white miners, Messrs. R. Johnstone and H.L. Bignell, with 74 Native miners were buried in the first level as the result of an explosion.

One of the Natives managed to reach the surface, but he succumbed to his injuries. There are grave fears entertained about the rescue of the entombed persons. —Reuter.

DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE SHE COMMITS SUICIDE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 31.

Driven to desperation, on alleged refusal by her lover to keep his promise to marry her, Dr. Miss Madhavi Govind Panikar, L.C.P.S., (aged 22) former student of the local B. J. Medical School, committed suicide by swallowing a doze of morphia.

Miss Panikar, who hailed from a village in the Ernakulam District of Malabar, was, after her passing the L.C.P.S. examination in 1932, employed in the Indian Military Hospital at Ghorpuri. It is while on this job that she is alleged to have involved herself in a love intrigue with a local medical practitioner.

Miss Madhavi had of late left her job at Ghorpuri and had gone to her native place for reasons of rest when she got an appointment at Mirpurkhas in Sind. On her way to Mirpurkhas where she was going to take charge of her office, Miss Panikar dropped at Poona. It is alleged that she met her lover here and reminded him of his promise to marry her. He however is alleged to have denied it, with the result that the girl took it to heart and committed suicide.

Four Jailed In 'Indapur Dacoity Case'

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 31.

Mr. D. C. Joshi, Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, pronounced judgment yesterday in what was known as Indapur Dacoity case, in which Sopana Nama and seven others were charged for a dacoity.

Agreeing with assessors the learned judge convicted four accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each and acquitted the rest.

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

Congress President Assures Their Labours Will Bear Fruit

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The General Secretaries of the All-India Journalists' Conference notify that encouraging response is being received to the Conference to be held on August 17 and 18, under the presidentship of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, from the leaders and journalists all over India.

Messages have been received from Mahatma Gandhi, Rajendra Babu, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Messrs Sriprakasha and Satyamurti.

RAJENDRA BABU'S MESSAGE

The Congress President writes from Wardha:—

"I doubt not that under the able guidance of its President, it will prove successful. I can only hope your efforts, backed by public opinion of the country as a whole, will bear fruits. I wish the Conference all success."

Those who had expressed inability to attend the Conference owing to short-notice, would now get an opportunity to do so on account of the extension of time. Names of the delegates from the provinces are being received. The Reception Committee hope that more will be sent during the coming fortnight.—United Press.

Mayor's Quetta Fund

Contributions received on July 7, 1935 towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay, are detailed below:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 121,089-2-6

A|C No. I—Rs. 101,505-0-8 and A|C No. II—Rs. 19,534-1-10 which includes subscriptions by ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee, A|C No. I—Rs. 22,324-6-6 and A|C No. II—Rs. 1,596.

ACCOUNT NO. I.

Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers	23	0
Subscriptions received through Sub-Committees Sub-Committee (18) Legal per Mr. M. C. Chagla	242	0
Sub-Committee (19) Motor-Dealers: per Mr. Kharsedji Limji	185	0
Sub-Committee (21) Telephone: per the Hon. Mr. R. H. Parker	350	8
Total Rs.	1,002	8

(Which includes subscriptions by ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee: A|C No. I—Rs. 22,324-6-6 and A|C No. II—Rs. 1,596).

Total Rs. 122,114-10-6

Viceroy's 'Quake Relief Fund

The Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund amounts to-day to Rs. 2,961,487 and 28,315.—United Press.

NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

British Programme Depends On Naval Conference Result

LONDON July 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. George Hall requested an official pronouncement on the Government's naval programme in view of the danger of the publication of unofficial statements.

Sir Donald Eyres Monsell declined saying that the naval programme could not be determined until the result of the Naval Conference and the programmes of other Powers were known. Therefore, no attention need be paid to the unofficial and irresponsible statements.

A hypothetical programme has been submitted to the Naval Powers in order to ascertain what they themselves want.—Reuter.

"HOPLITE" WINS GOODWOOD STAKES

LONDON, July 31.

The Goodwood stakes run at Goodwood over a distance of two miles, three furlongs, resulted as follows:—

HOPLITE ..... 1.
CLARAN ..... 2.
MALLIN ..... 3.

Fourteen ran.

Won by four lengths. A head separated the second and third.

Starting Prices:—100 to 6 Hoplite; 6-1 Claran and 20-1 Mallin. —Reuter's Special.

AMAZING CRICKET AT HUDDERSFIELD

Read Captures 6 Wkts. For 11 Runs

LONDON, July 31.

There was witnessed an amazing feature in cricket at Huddersfield, where the Yorkshires were all out for a paltry score of 35 runs against the Essexes. Sutcliffe scored 4, Leyland 0 and Barber 1.

Read, at present the fastest bowler in England returned an analysis of 6|1|11|6; Nichols 6|2|17-4. The weather was fine and wicket good.—Reuter's Special.

DUTCH GOLD COMES BACK TO HOLLAND

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 31.

The tons of gold brought by 'plane to Britain from Holland, during the Dutch money crisis, are now being flown back. Every Royal Dutch airline 'plane arriving had brought at least half a ton bullion aboard. The biggest consignment totalled nearly two tons. This was kept in the Croydon strong rooms until orders were received to send it back to Amsterdam.

Loyalty To Congress

LESSON FROM TILAK'S LIFE

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The memory of Lokmanya Tilak, even after a lapse of fifteen years, is still green in the hearts of the people. People love him because of his selfless struggle for Indian freedom. His was a strenuous life of struggle. His political career during the years 1915 to 1920 has left an indelible impression upon the mind of the nation. By starting the Home-rule League and carrying on the campaign of mass political education by means of lectures, he could successfully bring the problem of political reforms to the fore-front. The Montford reform proposals were in no small measure the fruits of Tilak's labours. Of course, they fell short of the expectations of all the politically-minded people of this country, but Tilak was never deterred. He declared emphatically and unequivocally for the working of the reforms with a view to extracting the best out of them by shouldering all possible responsibility. This frankness of purpose and his bold constitutionalism put his erstwhile Liberal opponents out of the political field for the time being. Had he survived for a few years more the trend of Indian politics would surely have been different by this time.

Running over the fateful days of Non-co-operation movement, the inauguration of the Swarajya Party by the late Pandit Motilal and C. R. Das, was practically on the lines of Tilak's Congress Democratic Party, the constitution of which was outlined by him with the help of late Mr. Joseph Baptista. The Congress Democratic Party visualised by Tilak can still bring all the Right-wingers in the Congress and the Liberals together in the present circumstances. The first and the foremost plank in the Congress Democratic Party, adumbrated by Tilak was the loyal adherence to the Indian National Congress. And throughout his life he never swerved from the Congress fold, although on more than one occasion he found himself in a minority. This fundamental point of his career was unreasonably and unsagaciously lost sight of by his lieutenants like Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje and others. Now that the Indian National Congress has again embarked upon the constitutional field of activities by lending its moral and active support to the Parliamentary mentality, the Tilak School of thought has every reason to be proud of the triumph of their principles. But no time should be lost in reviving the Congress Democratic Party which can absorb all political parties. The unification of all Constitutional parties in the present crisis will greatly facilitate the task of getting the best out of the new reforms and exposing at the same time their utter inadequacy at every turn.—Yours, etc.,

D. W. JOSHI.

The Master Mind Of Maharashtra

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Maharashtra, the land of Ramdas and Shivaji, has produced intellectual giants like Ranade, Gokhale, Bhandarkar, etc. But, towering above all, was the master mind of Lokmanya Tilak.

(1) As a Marathi writer, his style was matchless.

(2) It was he, that made the "Kesari" the mouth-piece of Maharashtra.

(3) It was he, who made Maharashtra roar like a lion in our country's politics.

(4) Politics was the very breath of his life.

(5) He gave his all for the political freedom of our Motherland.

(6) He left a rich legacy for Mahrashtra. But, alas, his disciples lacked his vision and vitality; and so they had to play a second fiddle in the country.

HIS INTER-NATIONAL FAME.

We know of Lokmanya more as a politician, more as a great Marathi writer, more as the Father of Indian unrest. But the world recognises in him a great Sanskrit scholar; a profound interpreter of ancient History; and the author of the unique production—"the Arctic Home of the Vedas."

No other modern Maharashtrian ever attained the international fame, which the Lokmanya enjoyed. Of him can be truly said:—

"Born of the people;
Trusted by the people;
He died for the people."—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Congress Golden Jubilee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress is due to be celebrated next year and one safely ventures to think that the celebrations will be as widely and enthusiastically carried out as a grateful nation can to perpetuate the memories of its political fathers.

May I suggest in this connection that one of the most impressive as well as the most enduring ways of celebrating the Jubilee would be to open portrait galleries of the nation's great, both dead and living? Of artistic talent this country has, happily, no lack. If the work is to be undertaken in order to be concluded in time, is this not the right and proper moment to begin it?

We in Bombay take special delight in the fact that in all questions of major importance we give the lead to the country. What lead has Bombay given in the matter of national (and political) paintings? What is the record of the Municipal Corporation the premier body? Is it such as to be proud of? (I am not at present concerned with the Museum or the School of Arts, which are semi-official bodies and which therefore do not care to hang up political paintings.) The premier political body is the B.P.C.C. Let us have a look at the walls of its office. Is there one good-looking portrait of a single political leader? It is no use putting up on the walls a few miniature cheap prints which any one can easily pick up from the streets and shops for a few annas. We want full-length, attractive and beautifully drawn pictures.

Even that redoubtable Bombay leader, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, by whom most of Bombay's Congressmen swear, goes without an impressive portrait in the precincts of the B.P.C.C.

While alive, Lokamanya Tilak captured the idolatry of Maharashtra and the whole of India. Can you show me a single first class life-size portrait of the great leader in Bombay? Certainly not at the B.P.C.C. office. The statue at Chowpatty is not enough. The B.P.C.C. is the most important centre where the national celebrations take place.

On August 1st falls the death anniversary of the Lokamanya. Would it not be the psychological moment for the B.P.C.C. to initiate the nation's portrait-worship of the great? And with whom else can we begin better than with Lokamanya Tilak, the first Nationalist of the country?

A uniformly-drawn portrait gallery is thus one of the urgent desiderata of the city. To Mr. S.K. Patil, the energetis Secretary of the B.P.C.C. we owe much by way of Congress activity. May I expect that he will supply the needed inspiration and persuade the B.P.C.C. to do all it can to provide Bombay with a gallery of portraits of the heroes who have worked, and are even now working, for the country?—Yours, etc.,

M. A. R.

Bombay, July 30.

Dr. Ziauddin And Aligarh

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the election of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed as a Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, there has been raging in the press a great controversy as to his suitability to this responsible post. Some of the well-wishers of Aligarh have gone so far as to declare him totally unfit for the job. The only ground of the arguments is the recommendation of the Rahmatullah Committee. No doubt Doctor Saheb left the University on the advice of the said Committee, but it does not mean that the circumstances under which he resigned will ever remain at Aligarh, or that by his return to the University the same state of affairs will be repeated automatically. It was good that he cut off his official connection from Aligarh at that time in order to avoid a clash between the two opposing views, now it is better that he has come again. However, I do not mean to enter into any controversy on this point, and discuss the merits of his re-election by the Court.

At present I only want to impress upon my readers that the Doctor had ever been, and at present is, a sincere and loyal servant of the Muslim community and a well-wisher and a loving son of Aligarh.

The first and the most important class with which a head of any educational institution has to deal with are its students. His first and the foremost duty is to see that the boys who have been entrusted to him by their parent are well-kept, well-instructed, and well-treated. The atmosphere of the institution should be such that they should feel as if they are the members of the same family, living under the fond care of one loving head. In this respect Doctor Ziauddin is unparalleled. He handles a student so tactfully that once a boy comes to Aligarh, he completely resigns himself to his care and thinks that if there is any body at all in the world to help in life, after his own parents, it is the personality of Dr. Ziauddin. I remember so many cases in which the Doctor's sympathy clearly imprinted this idea on the minds of his students. So many times it happened that a boy received his money late from his home and could not pay his dues in time, and thus according to the rules his name was to be struck off or his meals to be stopped, but the boy instead of going to his Warden went direct to the Doctor, and returned from his office smiling. There had been many cases when a poor student could not clear his accounts and was not given the admission ticket to the examination hall but the Doctor came to his rescue and gave him some help either from the Duty Society or from his own pocket. Every one knows that the interest accruing from his own bonuses was never utilised by him from himself, but he always gave it to the needy students. Even the allowance that he was getting as a Pro-vice-Chancellor, he never spent on himself, but gave to the Duty Society, while himself lived on the pay which he received as a professor of Mathematics. If all such small examples of his sympathy and generosity be stated they will make a volume. It was this thing which made him so much loved among the students and endeared him to the poor and the needy students of the University and which resulted consequently in creating a deep love in the minds of the students for Aligarh. In his days the students willingly travelled and sacrificed their vacations for collecting funds for Aligarh. He was extremely popular among the students and this was to a great extent the ground of criticism of his opponents.—Yours, etc.,

M. FARUQI.

Junagadh, July 29.

Enough Of Temples

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was announced the other day in local papers that a big shrine of God Siva was to be built in Benares, involving an expenditure of twenty lakhs of rupees. If one visits Benares, it will be found that there are already too many temples there. India abounds in temples, in fact, more than enough for the requirements of the people and it would suffice if the existing ones were properly maintained. There are more important and burning problems of the day, including that of unemployment, which require serious consideration and if Indians give up the idea of adding temples to the already existing ones, they will certainly be able to utilise the available funds for nobler cause.—Yours, etc.,

SOCIAL WORKER.

NEW RIFLES FOR AFGHAN UNITS

Purchase Of Arms From India Govt.

SIMLA, July 31.

It is understood that the Afghan Government have recently purchased a consignment of .303 bore rifles from the Government of India, in pursuance of their policy for rearmament of certain units of the Afghan Army.

The first consignment is expected to reach Kabul shortly.—United Press.

Tribesmen Fire On Working Party

PESHAWAR, July 31.

A report indicates that on the 29th July while the Ghandab road across the Peshawar border was being repaired near Shabqadar, hostile tribesmen belonging to Isakhel and Burhankhel tribes opened fire on the working party. The attackers who numbered 60 riflemen and 200 spectators were accompanied by hostile mullas.

The latest information shows that the hostile tribesmen withdrew and no further opposition was encountered by Mohammed Khassadars and the Frontier constabulary.

It is learnt that Haji Turangzai refused assistance to hostile tribesmen who attacked the working party.—United Press.

Tribesmen Disperse

SIMLA, July 31.

Further reports regarding the Durand-Swat tribal dispute indicate that Paindakhel tribesmen have dispersed being unable to keep together owing to inclement weather.—United Press.

LEPER CLINIC AT MALEGAON

Municipality Contributes Rs. 100 To Self-supporting Institute

(From A Correspondent.)

MALEGAON, July 30.

The Malegaon Leper Clinic run by Rev. R. Freeman Chaplain of Christ Church Vicarage, Malegaon, is doing very creditable social service to the lepers of this taluka. There are 77 names on the attendance roll of the clinic, of which about 50 belongs to this Municipal District and about 27 come from the neighbouring small villages such as Vadner, Dyana and Saundana.

The total number of lepers treated during the past 10 months is 751 out of which 541 are men and 210 women.

The Malegaon Municipality has contributed Rs. 100 as a non-recurrent grant towards the initial expenses and by the levy of a very nominal fee on the patients the institution has become almost self supporting. Rev. R. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman are rendering their services free to the clinic.

PUNJAB SOCIALIST SECRETARY JAILED

LAHORE, July 31.

Tikaram Sukhan, Secretary of the Punjab Socialist Party (who was among the several Naujavans arrested in the police round up on the eve of the Jubilee Week May 1935) was sentenced to three years for being in possession of unlicensed revolver which was found in his pocket at the time of his arrest.—A. P.

Gidumal Sanskrit Pathshala's Success

HYDERABAD (Sind) By Mail.

At the last annual examination of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association, two boys were sent up for the Praveshika (Sanskrit Matriculation), one for Madhyama (Sanskrit Intermediate), and 5 for Tirth Examination (Graduation in Sanskrit) from the Gidumal Sanskrit Pathshala, Hyderabad (Sindh). The result was 100 per cent. Five passed in the first division and the rest in second.

130 ON TRIAL

WRITTEN REQUESTS FOR PARDONS

LAHORE: (By Mail).

The Court-room attached to the Central Jail, which was specially improvised for the hearing of Bhagatsingh Conspiracy Case, was packed to suffocation when the trial of 130 Muslims, who were arrested on 19th instant from the Chowk of Water Works, under Section 145, I.P.C. The accused, while marching in a procession to Shahidganj Gurdwara, were stopped near the Water Works Chowk and were asked to disperse. On their refusal they were put under arrest.

Special police arrangements were made to guard the Court-room.

The accused were defended by Khwaja Feroze-ud-Din, Ghulam Mustafa Naik and half a dozen other lawyers, while the Crown was represented by Rai Bahadur Mehta Ishardass, Prosecuting D. S.P.

The accused were brought in handcuffs to the Court-room.

One of the accused who was on bail, was not present in the Court and the Magistrate issued warrants for his arrest. Two other accused, who are confined in jail, could not attend the Court, owing to illness. The certificate of the Jail Doctor was produced in the Court.

In view of the absence of these two accused, the Magistrate adjourned the case till 6th August. The Court, however ordered that any accused could be released on furnishing two sureties and one personal bond of Rs. 3,000 each.

REQUESTS FOR PARDONS.

Written requests for pardons were tendered on behalf of some of the accused, but the Court postponed the consideration of those petitions till August 6.

One old woman with folded hands appeared before the Magistrate, and made entreaties to accept the request for pardon on behalf of her son and release him. The Magistrate, however, told her that he had already adjourned the case, and asked the woman to come at the time of the next hearing.—A.P.

PARTNERS IN THE SAME HERITAGE

No Line Of Demarcation Between British India And Indian States

NAWAB OF RAMPUR'S PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION IN FEDERAL GOVT.

RAMPUR, July 30.

"I am glad that His Majesty's Government, by introducing some important amendments in the Government of India Bill have removed the main objections of the Princes to their joining the Federation and the way has been cleared for a closer union between British India and Indian India which is the greatest guarantee for the steady and ordered progress of India as a whole without in any way impairing the integrity and internal sovereignty of the States," observed His Highness the Nawab of Rampur in the course of his speech at a State Banquet which he gave to-night in honour of His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces, and Lady Haig.

Welcoming Sir Harry and Lady Haig on their first visit to his State, the Nawab said: "In Your Excellency the United Provinces are lucky to have a Governor who has had ample opportunities of coming into contact with their peoples and problem and your vast experience, ripe wisdom and gifts of sympathy and understanding will guide the destination of these provinces at a time of great constitutional changes and developments. These changes are sure to bring in their wake new ideas and fresh aspirations in the minds of those whom they will affect. A great deal of the success of this experiment will depend upon genuine co-operation between British India and Indian States.

STATES & REFORMS

Referring to the new constitution, His Highness remarked "the prolonged labours of the last five years have at last forged a constitution for India, which, if worked properly, will afford wide opportunities of development and progress to my countrymen, and win for India a place in the councils of the Empire and the comity of nations to which she is rightly entitled. Racially and culturally there is no line of demarcation between British India and the Indian States, and both are partners in the same heritage. The States, while slow to adopt new systems and ideas were also loath to part with all that was precious beautiful and picturesque in the past. The co-operation of the two parts of India in the federal government will ensure sound and sustained progress and eliminate the dangers of hasty and ill-conceived measures. For the States the situation is fraught with great possibilities whether for good or for evil greatly depends on how the Princes and their Governments adjust themselves to the new conditions of life. Ideas know no boundaries, and in our country where this dividing line between British India and the Indian States is merely artificial, the ideas permeating the one part, must ultimately prevail in the other. It, therefore, behoves the rulers and administrators of Indian States to take stock of the position and introduce administrative reforms which while in no way adversely affecting the stability of the State would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of their people for a wider and fuller life.

IDEALS IDENTICAL

"The system of Government in British India and the Indian States," continued His Highness, may be different, but the ideal of both is identical, namely, the happiness and prosperity of the people. The changes which are necessary for the fuller realisation of this ideal in the light of modern needs cannot, however, be effectively introduced without our people having proper education and adequate political apprenticeship.

STATE ENJOYS RULE OF LAW

Concluding His Highness observed, "A great deal remains to be done but I trust that the foundations on which the future superstructure can be raised have been well and truly laid. Rampur enjoys the rule of law, and every effort is being made to create a sense of complete security in the minds of my subjects. I hope with the help of God and the loyalty and co-operation of my officers and my people this State will enter on a new era of progress and grow from strength to strength.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Now I ask you to rise and join me in drinking to the health of our distinguished guests His Excellency Sir Harry and Lady Haig."—A.P.

"No Flirting With Liberals"

SIND LEFT-WING LEADER WARNS CONGRESS AGAINST COMPROMISE ON PRINCIPLES

KARACHI, July 31.

"The best and the most effective way of sabotaging the freedom movement, bringing the Congress into discredit and completely converting it into a limb of the Liberal Federation will be the decision of Office Acceptance, if favoured by the Working Committee at Wardha. The Congress will be split up into two warring camps—the Rights and the Leftists who shall fight with one another like the famous kilkenny cats. I shudder to think of such an eventuality" opined Swami Govindanand, a Sind Left-wing Congress leader, in an exclusive interview to the "United Press" in connection with the statement issued by Dr. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Asaf Ali and Choudhuri Khaliquzzaman.

ANSARI'S "BOMBSHELL"

Proceeding he said: "The statement of Dr. Ansari and others on the eve of the Wardha meeting has come as a bombshell. The motive of the authors is obvious. They want to stampede the Working Committee into resolving to vote for acceptance of office, exactly as some 15 months ago Dr. Ansari by his sudden espousal of Council Entry took Gandhiji all unawares and literally prevailed upon him to bless it. But this time I am afraid the Doctor of Delhi has overshot his mark. Since he has retired from politics, is it fair on his part to hurl this bombshell on the Working Committee, specially when he knows that on this issue, not only opinion is sharply divided amongst Congressmen, but that any decision in favour of acceptance of office is sure to have a prejudicial effect on the integrity, unity and solidarity of the Congress?

"But surely if once the office-acceptance policy is adopted by the Working Committee, he ought to know that the Leftists will have to consider whether they can any longer remain in an organisation which has definitely strayed out into the discredited and sterile path of liberalism and mendicancy, much to the detriment of the freedom movement."

CALL SPECIAL SESSION

"Since the opinion", continued Swami Govindanand, "is sharply divided, the wisest course under the circumstances will be to call a special session of the Congress during the coming X'Mas to discuss and decide the question once for all, without the Working Committee taking sides one way or the other. In the meantime, responsible Congress office-bearers must be enjoined to give up carrying on propaganda in its favour, if the Working Committee is anxious to avoid the schism which threatens the Congress".

He further added, "The Congress leaders must give up flirting with the Liberals. I am sure that if the Congress without seeking co-operation from undesirable non-Congress parties, formulates its own programme both parliamentary and countryside, the whole nation will give it unquestionable obedience. Only what is needed is firmness of attitude and uncompromising determination."

"IMAGINARY UNITY"

Concluding he struck a note of warning, "saying that any compromise on the principles with the non-Congress parties, with the object of securing their co-operation, was bound to result in a break-up of the Congress solidarity which was more harmful to the country and our freedom movement. The imaginary unity or good accruing from bringing the Liberals in our fold with the object of presenting a united front against the common danger of the retrograde reforms, would not compensate us for the untold damage to the solidarity and unity in the Congress ranks and its prestige among the people.—United Press.

DIFFERENCES IN CONGRESS GROUPS

U. P. Deadlock Continues Dispite Peace Efforts

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 31.

That the threat of the U. P. Congress Council even to change the venue of the open session unless an amicable settlement is effected between two warring local Congress groups had not any sobering effect, is apparent from the complete deadlock in the situation, and since then all peace talks have proved abortive, even when attempted by such stalwarts as Sjt. Gobind Ballabh Pant and Doctor Murari Lal.

Brisk canvassing is going on both sides. Nearly 350 members have been enrolled in the Provinces and unless better sense prevails in the eleventh hour, a stormy meeting is to be apprehended on 18th August, when provisional office-bearers of the Reception Committee will be elected.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL

Govt. Move To Make Attendance Compulsory For 5 Years To Entrants

CALCUTTA, July 31.

To-day's "Calcutta Gazette" publishes a resolution adopted by the Bengal Government in the Ministry of Education, which envisages the introduction of a modified form of compulsory primary education throughout the province.

According to this resolution, the most important feature of the comprehensive programme of educational reconstruction, which the Government have in view, would be that, while no compulsion is contemplated on all children to come to school, every child, who once joins any primary school should be compelled to continue for five years.—United Press.

BURMA CABINET APPOINTMENTS

SIMLA, July 31.

A communique announces that His Majesty the King has accepted the resignation of the membership of Sir Thomas Couper from the Executive Council of the Burma Government from the date Sir Hugh Stephenson returns from leave.

Mr. Idal Geoffery Lloyd will be made a permanent member of the Executive Council from the date of Sir T. Couper's resignation.—United Press.

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First thing every morning put a drop of 'Vapex' on your handkerchief and breathe the germicidal vapour
Of all Chemists

HUSBAND'S APPEAL FAILS

Repudiation Of Marriage By Wife After Coming To Age Held Justifiable

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, July 30.

Can a Muslim girl on attaining puberty repudiate her marriage under the Mahomedan Law, if it was contracted by a guardian while she was a minor below the age of 15?

This point was decided in favour of the defendant girl, who was sued by her husband for restitution of his conjugal rights, by the second class sub-judge of Bhiwandi and was confirmed by Mr. H. R. Meher, the Assistant Judge of Thana, yesterday in disposing of the appeal preferred by Mr. Mahomed Hassan Abdul Rahim against the order of Mr. M. N Patel, the subordinate judge, holding that the defendant girl Rabia was 14 years and 10 months old at the time of her marriage with the plaintiff, she had not lived with the plaintiff as his wife, she was at liberty to repudiate her marriage on attaining puberty and that she had exercised that right.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar with Mr. W. P. Oka appeared for the appellant, and Mr. A. A. Mirza for the respondents.

The Appellant's (plaintiff's) case was that Rabia, the first defendant, was his married wife. His marriage took place on September 9, 1931, according to Mahomedan Law. At the time of marriage Rabia's age was 17 years. After marriage she had lived with him for eight days in February 1932. She then went to her parents' house and returned after 1-1/2 months, and again lived with him for 15 days.

Mr. Karmulla Imammuddin Momin, the second defendant took her away to Bombay on the pretext of a neighbour's marriage. The plaintiff tried to bring her back, but he was put off on one pretext or the other. Rabia later served him with a notice that her marriage with him was void, as she had not attained puberty at the time of her marriage. She therefore repudiated her marriage with the plaintiff.

"NOT AS WIFE"

The girl contended that at the time of her marriage she was 13 years old. She denied having lived with the plaintiff as his wife for eight days. She stayed at the plaintiff's house for one day according to custom and not as his wife. She submitted that her marriage having been solemnized during her minority by a guardian, she was under Mahomedan Law at liberty to repudiate the marriage with the plaintiff on attaining puberty. Having exercised that right she no longer was the wife of the plaintiff.

The sub-judge held that Rabia was 14 years and 10 months old at the time of her marriage, she had not lived with the plaintiff as his wife, she was at liberty to repudiate her marriage on attaining puberty and that she had exercised that right. The sub-judge, therefore, dismissed the plaintiff's suit.

Mr. Rangnekar for the appellant argued that the lower court wrongly put the burden of proving the wife's age on the husband and that she was 17 years old at the time of her marriage. The girl having lived with the plaintiff as his wife was not entitled to repudiate the marriage, which had taken place when she was above 15 years of age. Further there was no valid repudiation.

"LOWER COURT RIGHT"

The Assistant Judge, in the course of his judgment, said that the lower court was right in holding that the first defendant had repudiated the marriage. The Judge added that even if the plaintiff had shown that the girl had attained the age of 15 on the day of her marriage, still the repudiation was legal. Under the Mahomedan Law a girl who had not attained puberty was not competent to enter into a contract of marriage. When a girl attained 15 years of age the presumption might be raised that the girl had attained puberty. But that was not a conclusive presumption and could be rebutted. In the present case even supposing that the girl was over 15 years of age at the time of her marriage, it was quite clear from the evidence that she had not attained the age of puberty and that it was not until about a year after her marriage that she attained puberty.

The day after she was examined by three doctors, including Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, who certified that she had just attained puberty, she filed an affidavit in the Bombay High Court stating that she repudiated her marriage with the plaintiff.

GIRL'S AFFIDAVIT

In her affidavit, she stated: "I was sent to the respondent's (plaintiff's) house on two occasions. I stayed there for five days each time. It was during my second visit in April, 1932, that the respondent asked me whether I had heard anything about him. I replied in the affirmative and said I heard that he was going to marry with a magician prostitute. He then swore to me in the name of God and assured me that he would do nothing of the kind. He also told me to come to him and go as I liked and also promised to present me with many ornaments."

Proceeding she stated: "But the very next day the respondent began to trouble me during the night. I resisted and began to cry when he began to scold me. I remained awake the whole night. Next day also he behaved the same way. On the third day my brother came from Bombay and with him I came back to Bombay. Since then I did not go to the respondent's house."

Continuing, the girl stated: "In order that the respondent may not raise the plea of consummation of marriage, on the very next day of my return to Bombay I got myself examined by three doctors and took their certificates in proof of my virginity. After my return to Bombay the respondent has married the magician prostitute and is living with her indulging in drinking, etc. Owing to the above conduct of the respondent, I am not willing to live with him and desire to dissolve my marriage."

The Sub-Registrar, however, did not register it because she was a minor.

The Assistant Judge dismissed the appeal with costs as stated above.

NO CHOLERA AT PAHALGAM

The Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association writes:—

In the interest of intending visitors and enquirers we made enquiry at our Pahalgam branch regarding the Cholera epidemic. The following encouraging reply has been received from the Manager:—

"With reference to your letter dated the 21-7-35 reg. Cholera we beg to say that there is no epidemic of Cholera over here. But there is some infection at Aishmukam and Anantnag. Everything is safe here for visitors intending to come here. No case of Cholera has occurred here so far. Some of the visitors over here had given wrong information in the papers which made many visitors to leave this place. But now visitors have begun to pour in and it is hoped Pahalgam, the beautiful sanatorium of Kashmir will again be full and lively."

PEDIGREE POULTRY
Leghorns
Minorcas
R. I. Reds
Barred Rocks
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Buff Orpingtons
Australorps
Jersey Giants
Campines
Wyandottes
Light Brahmas
THE
ASIAN PEDIGREE POULTRY
11, Connaught Road, POONA.
Winners of the Governor's Cup for the Best Bird in the Show.

JUVENILES IN SHOPS' EMPLOY

Gazette Explains Objects Of New Bill Before Bombay Council

The "Bombay Government Gazette" issued on Saturday contain the text of Bill to prohibit the employment of children and to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing.

The statement of objects and reasons says:—

This Bill is a piece of social legislation calculated to regulate the conditions of employment of those persons who are working in shops and the secure for them periodical leisure which, it is recognised, is essential for the general welfare of the community. The conditions of employment of the working classes working in factories, railways, mines and other industrial concerns are to some extent regulated by the Indian Factories Act, Indian Railways Act, the Indian Mines Act and similar legislation. Those working in offices and firms have their conditions of service regulated either by rules made by Government or by practice. But there is no law or rule which regulates the conditions of employment of what are known in Great Britain and other countries as shops assistants.

There is also no legal restriction on the hours during which shops can remain open. It will be admitted that there are shops which open early morning and are closed only after midnight. Such long working hours necessarily entail long stretches of work on the part of the shop assistants and mean absence of well regulated rest.

This is highly undesirable from the point of view of the health of the people concerned and must be remedied in the interest of public health and well-being of the community. This Bill seeks to remove this social evil to the extent to which it is possible to do so under the existing circumstances.

CHIEF FEATURES.

This Bill is largely modelled on the lines of the shops legislation in Great Britain where this legislation was first enacted in 1886. After undergoing several changes, the shops legislation in Great Britain was consolidated in the Shops Act (2 Geo. 5, ch. 3) of 1912, which was supplemented by an amending Act (dealing with premises for the sale of refreshments) of 1913, (3 Geo. 5, ch. 24), and by the Shops (hours of closing) Act (18 and 19 Geo. 5, ch. 33) of 1928. These pieces of legislation which operate in Great Britain to day, form the main basis of this Bill. Its chief features are:—

(1) Children under the age of twelve years are prohibited from employment. (Section 7).

(2) Young persons under the age of eighteen years are prohibited from being employed in a shop for a longer period than seventy hours, including meal times, in one week. (Section 6). This provision is not applicable to a person wholly employed as a domestic servant.

(3) On at least one week day in each week, no shop assistant shall be employed in a shop after half past one o'clock in the afternoon. (Section 4).

(4) Intervals for meals are regulated in accordance with the first schedule to the Act. (Section 4).

This provision is not applicable to those persons who are members of the family of the occupier of the shop, maintained by him and dwelling in his house. (Section 4).

REFRESHMENT SHOP.

(5) In the case of shops of refreshments, an alternative provision to a weekly half-holiday is provided if the occupier agrees that—

(a) he shall not employ any shop assistant for more than sixty-five hours in one week, exclusive of meal times:

(b) he gives him thirty-two whole holidays on week day every year with six consecutive holidays on full pay;

(c) he gives him twenty-six whole holidays on Sunday every year;

(d) he regulates his intervals for means in a prescribed manner. (Section 5).

(6) Every shop shall be closed not later than one o'clock on one week day in every week. (Section 8).

This provision is not applicable to certain shops which do business or trade mentioned in the second schedule to the Act.

(7) The local authority is given the power to be confirmed by the Governor-in-Council, fixing the hours on the several days of the week at which all shops or shops of any specified class are to be closed. The hours so fixed shall not be earlier than seven o'clock on any day of the week. (Section 9).

This provision is not applicable to certain shops which do business or trade mentioned in the third schedule to this Act.

(8) Every shop shall be closed not later than nine o'clock in the evening on one day in the week and eight o'clock on other days. (Section 13).

This provision is not applicable to certain shops which do business or trade mentioned in the third schedule to this Act.

(9) In the case of restaurants, the closing hours will be ten o'clock in the evening on one day and half-past nine o'clock on other days. (Section 14).

(10) Similar provision is made for shops dealing with tobacco and smoking requisites under certain conditions. (Section 15).

(11) Power to grant exemption from closing hours is given to the local authority in the case of exhibitions or shows. (Section 16).

(12) Power to suspend the operation of the Act and of the closing order on special occasions like the Christmas holidays, the Diwali, Pateti and Ramzan is given to the Governor-in-Council. (Section 17).

(13) Retail trade or business is controlled. (Section 19).

Other provisions deal with offences committed under different sections of the Act, procedure with regard to weekly half-holidays, closing orders, local enquiries for the purpose of promoting and facilitating early closing of shops, revocation of closing orders, enforcement of the Act and regulations. The Act applies to the whole of the Bombay Presidency including Sind. But it applies in the first instance to the City and Island of Bombay, the City and Cantonment of Poona and the cities of Ahmedabad, Karachi, Sholapur and Hubli; and the Governor-in-Council is given the power to bring it into operation in any other local area on such date as may be specified in the notification.

ADJOURNMENT REFUSED

Counsel On His Right To Refile Complaint In Defamation Case Against Editor

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

When the defamation case filed by Miss Avantikabai against Popatlal Chudgar, Bar.-at-Law, Amritlal Sheth, Editor, "Janmabhumi", and Shantilal Doshi was called out to-day in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court Mr. Chheishankar D. Vyas, Advocate, for the complainant made an application for adjournment on the grounds that Miss Avantikabai had left Bombay for Africa to bring material and relevant document from there. Notices were served upon the accused or their counsel informing them of the complainant's desire for getting an adjournment. Mr. Vyas said that he had also received a telegram from the complainant from Africa requesting him to pray for time. Before leaving Bombay the complainant had also sent a letter to her advocate in this respect.

Messrs Mohanlal Desai, Balubhai Desai and K. K. Shah appearing for the accused in this case opposed the application. Mr. Desai stated that the complainant before leaving for Africa ought to have come to the Court and obtained its permission. Instead she chose to leave without permission and, therefore, the complaint should be dismissed. Besides, he did not know the reason why she had gone to Africa.

Mr. Vyas:—I have said that she has gone to Africa to bring the relevant documents.

Magistrate—She ought to be present on the day of hearing.

Mr. Vyas—I have given notices to all the accused that she has left for very important work.

Magistrate—If you are prepared to pay the cost for the day to counsel for the accused at the rate of Rs. 40 each the complaint will be kept on file.

Mr. Vyas—I see no reason why I should pay the costs, having already given notices to the accused.

Magistrate—Then the complaint is liable to be dismissed.

Mr. Vyas—In that case it is open to me to refile the complaint when my client returns from Africa.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai—Yes do it. We want to fight it.

Mr. Vyas—We also want to fight the case.

Magistrate then passed the orders for the dismissal of the complaint.

It is announced by the Colonial Office that Mr. H. C. Mackenzie Kennedy, late Chief Secretary for Northern Rhodesia, is to be appointed as the Chief Secretary for Tanganyika territory in succession to Mr. P. E. Mitchell, whose appointment as Governor of Uganda was announced recently.

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Pure Blood is HEALTH, VIGOUR and LIFE
Impure Blood is the root cause of Skin Diseases, Boils, Rashes, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism. The poisons result in damage to the Arteries, internal organs and in premature old age. The direct way to health is by purifying the blood with

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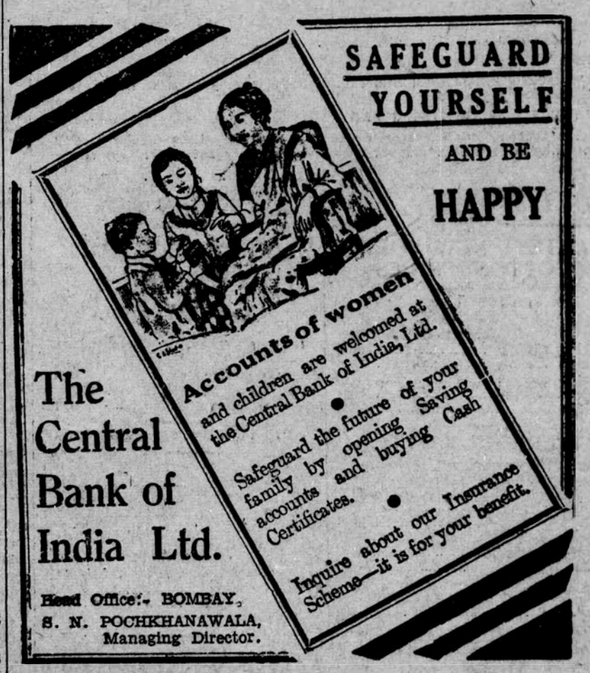
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Managing Director.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA

Rainfall Will Continue To Be Widespread In Konkan

POONA, July 31.

Yesterday's low pressure area over Chota Nagpur is filling up after causing vigorous monsoon in the central parts of the country. The monsoon has also been active on the west coast of the Peninsula, and in West United Provinces and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, North Hyderabad and Mysore while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

Chief Amounts of Rainfall

Port Blair 2 inches; Victoria Point 5; Amherst 3; Akyab 2; Mergui, Yamethin, Bhamo, Tavoy and Kyaukpyu 1½ each; Guna 4; Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi 3 each; Nowgong, Jubbulpore, Khandwa and Saugor 2 each; Amraoti, 1½; Bhopal, Akola and Dehra Dun 1 each; Dalhousie 1½; Mahabaleshwar 7; Khandala and Mercara 2 each; Karwar and Mangalore 1½ each and Calicut 1.

Forecast

Rainfall will decrease in central parts of the country and West United Provinces, continue widespread in Konkan, Malabar and Lower Burma and extend round the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Heavy Rainfall Warning

Locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma and Malabar during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	In.	In.	In.
Colaba ..	0.22	51.79	49.82
St. George's Hospital ..	0.80	80.28	61.67
J. J. Hospital	0.17	63.73	53.02
Matunga ..	0.06	60.99	52.86

Departure from Normal +9.22 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31-7-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .000 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.4 degrees 0.4 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees, 0.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 246 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 24.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 51.81 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 31-7-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Help Kidneys
If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Quetta 'Quake Relief

The following are among the latest subscriptions to the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala	Rs. 10,000
German Red Cross Society (1,500 marks)	Rs. 1,613

Tactical Exercises For Troops

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

The Military held tactical exercises for the British troops and the Prince of Wales' Volunteers, with a view to enable them to study the positions of the city.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 14 POINTS UP

Complaints Of Excessive Rains In Eastern Belt

STEADY TONE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat And Linseed Firm But Rubber And Jute Quiet

BOMBAY, July 31

On Wednesday, cross rates moved further downward.

TWO-SIDED FLUCTUATIONS IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton opened firm and thereafter fluctuated both ways. Complaints of excessive rains in the Eastern belt had a bullish effect on the market.

GOLD AND SILVER STEADY

London gold and silver ruled steady.

WHEAT AND LINSEED FIRM

Wheat and linseed ruled firm on unfavourable crop reports. Rubber and Jute were quietly steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was inactive with very little enquiry developing. Giltedged securities did not show much activity but prices kept steady.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 31

Previous closing	11.46
To-day's opening	11.52
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	11.60
Difference	+.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935

Liverpool, July 31

Previous closing	6.19
To-day's opening	6.20
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	6.17
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 219

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 31

Cotton was moderately active on improved buying but the uncertainty with regard to the new loan continued to hamper trading to a considerable extent with the result that the advance was slow with occasional reactions.

The weekly weather report was favourable resulting further curtailment of speculative interest but there were some complaints of excessive rains in the eastern belt.

Operations in October were commenced at 11.52 i.e. 6 points higher than previous closing. Trading was moderately active on local and Liverpool buying with some covering influenced by some reports of excessive rains in the Eastern belt but subsequently prices gave way under liquidation and foreign selling with October falling to 11.48. However thereafter the market rallied partially to 11.50 with a steady undertone.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.60 with a rise of 14 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 31

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.50/11.50) 11.52/11.50
December (11.37/11.36) 11.40/11.38
January (11.34/11.33) 11.35/11.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 31

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.18) 6.19
American December (—) 6.07
Egyptian October (7.78) 7.78
Egyptian November (—) 7.79

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 31

Broach New A-M. moved between Rs. 217-8 and 218-4 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 218 with New York futures about 8 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 31

Silver opened steady at Rs. 71, 71/4 and 71/10. There were no signs of any particular activity in the absence of stimulating news from abroad but later some buying ensued on slightly better London cables but this advance was subsequently lost on liquidation. The market closed steady at Rs. 70/14, 71/1 and 71/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/3, 34/12 and 34/13. The market was comparatively quiet early in the session but later improved on steadiness of franc and closed steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/12/9 and 34/14.

Messrs. Bhide and Rajwade, of the Hindu Mahasabha, who had been touring over Khandesh last week, arrived at Jalgaon on Sunday and met a large gathering of the Hindus where the local branch of the Mahasabha was recognised. They have also formed branches at several talukas which they visited.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 31

Previous closing	4.96 1/8
To-day's opening	4.96
To-day's closing	4.96 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 31

Previous closing	4.96 1/16
To-day's opening	4.96
To-day's closing	4.95 5/8
Difference	—.00 7/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 31

Previous closing	74.97
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	74.81
Difference	—.16

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 31

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96 and then fell to 4.95-11/16 subsequently slightly improving to 4.95-13/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.95 5/8

Franc opened at 74.96 and then eased to 74.90 subsequently further receding to 74.79.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.81.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 31

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	30 3/16d.	30 3/16d.
Forward	30 1/4d.	30 5/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, July 31

Gold per ounce (£7-0-5) £7-0-8

DISCOUNTS

London, July 31

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 31

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1/6 1/8) 1/6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.66) 5.64 3/4
New York on Bombay	(37.52) 37.53
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 3/16) 0.93 5/8
London on Shanghai	(1-6 /16) 1-6 1/4
London on Milan	(60.46) 60.31
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 31.

S S Sumatra, L. Pali, Trieste via Karachi, Lloyd Triestino.
S S Nizam, M. J. McLure, Calcutta via Coast Ports, T Morrison & Co.
S S Tango Maru, T. Takechi, Yokohama via Colombo, N Y Kaisha.
S S Rotenfels, H. Bartling, Hamburg via Aden, L Edwards.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 31.

S S Sumatra, L. Pali, Kobe via Colombo, Lloyd Triestino.
S S Chinkoa, K. G. Mace, Karachi via Coast Ports, M M & Co.
S S Rizwani, P. M. Mirrless, Calcutta, T Morrison & Co.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 31.

S S Carignano for Java Ports.
S S Bamora for Persian Gulf Ports.
S S Strathaird for Australian Ports via Colombo.
S S Tango Maru for China Japan Ports via Colombo.
S S Chinkoa for Bhavnagar and Karachi.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 31

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July unquoted and October at 62 and December 61-3/4. The market displayed better activity on improved demand following encouraging foreign cables with fairly good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 31

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.92-1/2. Prices improved on better outside demand commission house buying influenced by unfavourable outside crop reports

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 31

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£233 3/4 buyers £234 sellers. Steady) £233 5/8 buyers £233 3/4 sellers. Steady

Linseed (£15 buyers £15 3/16 sellers. Easier) £15 7/16 sellers. No buyers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£34 1/2 to £35) £34 3/4 to £35 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-8

JUTE

August September New Crop (£18 1/2 sellers) £18 3/8 buyers
Dunlop August (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
Lightning August (£21 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (5 3/4 paid and buyers) 5 13/16 paid and sellers

Forward (5 7/8 paid and buyers) 5 7/8 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£12 sellers) £12 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata July (£9 9/16 sellers) £9 1/2 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal August (£14 1/16 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
September Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, July 31

	Rs.	a	p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6	12	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	12	9
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6	12	9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	13	0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	13	0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	13	0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	13	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 31

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	4	6
Wheat May	4	8	9
Linseed September	6	13	3
Linseed May	7	1	3

The tone was steady.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Ryam	8 10 6
Champaran	8 10 6
Samastipur	8 9 0
Lohat Siding	8 10 6
Chanpatiya	8 7 0
Narkatiya	8 6 0
Marhowrah	8 11 6
Pachrukhi	8 12 0
Pertabpur	8 10 0
New Savan	8 7 6
Gaureepur	8 10 0
Sarayan	8 12 0
Ghughly	8 8 0
Pharenda	8 9 0
Munderwa 7	8 13 0
Munderwa 5	8 12 0
Munderwa 3	8 11 0
Basti	8 12 6
Ram Kola	8 6 6
Ram Khetan	8 9 0
Luxmiganj	8 9 0
Padrauna	8 8 0
Pipraich	8 7 6
Diamond	8 6 0
Siswa Bazar	8 4 6
Nawabganj	8 13 0
Pursa	8 7 0
Sidhoila	8 6 0
Majholia	8 6 0
Bhatni	8 10 0
Savan (Indian)	8 6 6
Bhavnan	8 12 0
Jarwal Road	8 9 0
Lucknow	8 13 0
Balrampur	8 11 0
Khadda	8 6 6
Reega	8 7 0
Sakhari	8 11 0
Semapur	9 0 0
Harinagar	8 8 6
Motipore	9 4 0
Khatkuiyan	8 6 6
Captainganj	8 6 0
Hathua	8 7 0
Sagauli	8 7 0
Baitalpur	8 8 0
Jhusi	9 0 0
Chitauni	8 6 0
Hasanpur	8 10 0
Tamkohi	8 7 0
Harkua	8 8 0
Seohara	9 1 0
Dehri	8 13 0
Simbhaoli	9 5 0
Rampur	9 7 6
Pilibhit	8 15 6
Bareilly	9 3 0
Hargaon	8 13 0
Baheri Kesar	9 8 0
Begamabad	9 5 0
Cawnpore	8 10 0
Gootiya	8 10 0
Unao	8 9 0
Juggilal	8 9 0
Jhusi	9 0 0

Industrial Shares Very Firm On Stock Exchange

BRISK RALLY IN WHEAT DUE TO CONTINUED DROUGHT IN ARGENTINE

Further Improvement In Guilder

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 31

On the Stock Exchange interest again was almost entirely centred in industrials which remained very firm. In commodities wheat rallied briskly operators rushing to cover mainly owing to continued drought in Argentina and fine weather areas.

In foreign exchanges, guilder further improved on news that Dr. Colign has formed government. Other Continental gold currencies also improved in terms of sterling and sympathy with guilder.

Wall Street opened easy and then recovered and advanced quietly.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 31

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, July 23, £98
Wednesday, July 24, £97 3/4
Thursday, July 25, £97 1/2
Friday, July 26, £97 1/2
Monday, July 29 £97 1/2
Tuesday, July 30, £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 31

3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all round but the undertone was favourable. Giltedgeds were quietly steady. Industrials were firm but the demand slackened afterwards. Other sections were featureless.

SILVER CABLE.

Bombay, July 31

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"America bought. China sold. Market steady."

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols £31 7/8) £85 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3/8) £108 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 7/8) £111 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 1/4) £119 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/2) £117 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-7 1/2) 22-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/4 4 1/4

Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 1/2

Musical Industries (27-0) 27-0

Princess Johnson (41-9) 41-9

Imperial Chemical (35-4 1/2) 34-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (110-1 1/2) 110-1 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£79 1/2) £79 1/4

Dunlop Rubber (43-1 1/2) 43-6

University Ordinary (29-9) 29-9

Ford Motors (35-6) 35-6

Cable Wires (£7 1/2, £7 1/2

British American Tobacco (120-0) 119-3

Camera A (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140-0) 140-1 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (17-10 1/2) 17-10 1/2

Distillers (93-0) 93-0

Bred and Dyers (9-3) 9-3

British Celanese (14-9) 14-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (63-3) 63-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (55-0) 56-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-9

Western Limited Ordinary (15-0) 15-0

Inter Nickels (£28 1/2) £28 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Govt. Securities Easier

CALCUTTA, July 31

In Jutes although limited business resulted, the undertone kept steady. In Coals only very little interest was shown. Teas were kept steady Miscellaneous section was featureless Government securities opened steady, but closed slightly easier. Following are the closing quotations.

Government securities: 5 per cent loan 1941 101/7; 3 per cent New Loan 1951/54 as. 14 premium; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 103/3; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/1; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 107/6; 5 per cent Loan 1935 100/11 small lot; 5 per cent 1940/45 109/12; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 118/1 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101/4.

Reserve Bank of India 125/12

Railways: Bukhtiarpur Bihar Lt 62. Burdwan Cutwa 91 small lots; Shandara (Delhi) Shaharanpur Lt 131 small lots.

Cottons: Dunbar ordy 111; Kesoram ordy 3/5.

Coals: Bengal 266; Burrakur 12 9, Equitable 38/10; Rewa Coalfields 17.

Jutes: Adamjee 17/12; Anglo India 457/8 small lot; Bally 210, Belvedere 383 small lots; Birla 15 small lots; Champdany 177; Gourepore 704; Howrah 54; Kamarhatty 556; Kinnison pref 148; National 23/12 small lot; Nuddea 57/4; Standard 336 small lot

Miscellaneous: Muttra Elec 9/8 ex div; Rawalpindi Elec 21/4; Shahjanpore Elec 6/12; Arthur Butler Ad 10/4; National Insurance 1005; India Paper Pulp 172; Midnapore Zemindary 63; India General Navigation ordy 168; Cawnpore ordy 33/14 small lot, Nawabgun 141;

Teas: Tezpore ordy 9/4;

Debenture: 4 per cent 1908/39 Calcutta Municipal 103 small lot.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 31

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 5/8) £98 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £98

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117) £117

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (40-0) 40-0
Empire of Indian and Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

JUTE SHARES.

Rangalore (£14) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9) 22 0
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-3) 9-3
Rio Tintos (£16 1/4) £16 1/4
East Rand Proprietor (49-9) 49-9
Rand Mines (158-9) 158-9

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (268-9) 265-9
Goddar New (202-6) 225-0
Moddar New (73-9) 74-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (256-3) 255-0
Spring Mines Split Shares (41-10 1/2) 41-10 1/2
Union Corporation (168-9) 167-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 40-0
Anglo Iranian (59-4 1/2) 60-7 1/2
Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 80-0
Mexican Eagle (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Shell Transport (72-6) 73-9
Royal Dutch (25 7/8) 25 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50) £50
L M Ford (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 3/8) £5 3/8
Southern Dutch (£21) £21
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £135
London Board G Stock (£98) £98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 31

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 38 3/8) dol 38 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 1/4) dol 15 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 43 3/8) dol 42 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 100 3/4) dol 98 3/4

SUTTA GAMBLING AND COTTON MARKETS

Monopoly Urged As Step To Check It

(From Our Correspondent.)

FOONA, July 31.

Whose monopoly the cotton market transactions in Bombay should be? This question seems to be puzzling both the Government of Bombay, and the cotton Trading Associations in Bombay.

The recent debate in the Bombay Council over Mr. A. N. Surve's Resolution for checking gambling in cotton figures has brought the question to the forefront, and monopolising of cotton trade by one or another recognised business association has been acclaimed as a step to achieve that goal.

Keen contest now seems to be going on between Bombay Cotton Associations to secure his monopoly. The East India Cotton Association and the Mahajan Association are reported to be busy pushing their respective claims.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who had been here yesterday, is reported to have interviewed Mr. C. G. Freke, the Finance Secretary in this connection.

LEAKAGE OF VERNACULAR QUESTION PAPERS

Sub-Committee Submits Report To Schools Committee

After routine business, the meeting of the Schools Committee held on Wednesday took up the report of the Sub-Committee on the leakage of Arithmetic question paper in the Vernacular IV Standard Examination.

The Sub-Committee in its report recommended further inquiry into the question.

The Secretary of the Schools Committee was authorised to bring the said report before its meeting on Wednesday as an urgent item.

EXPEDITE INQUIRY.

Mr. Donde brought in a rider that a month's time be fixed for further inquiry as already the matter was long delayed causing much inconvenience to the parties concerned.

Mr. Talpade pointed out that the blame in the matter should not be attributed to the Schools Committee as the matter was brought to its notice only a fortnight back and the dilatoriness in the matter was due to other causes not in its province.

When put to vote Prof. Dhonde's rider was lost by 3 to 4 votes.

At this stage the meeting was adjourned.

TRIBUTE TO M. SUNDARAM

Karachi S. Indians' Party In His Honour

KARACHI, July 29. (By Mail).

Glowing tributes to the meritorious services of Mr. M. Sundaram, who was here on transfer for six months as Ag. Agent of the Bombay Telephone Co. and is returning after the completion of the term to Bombay, were paid by the South Indian community of Karachi at an 'at home' given by the South Indian Association at their premises at Ghadikatha, yesterday afternoon.

A representative gathering was present to bid adieu to Mr. Sundaram. Speakers, including Mr. Nair, the Secretary, Mr. Nagaraj and Dr. Subramaniam eulogised his contributions to the welfare of the south Indian community, his winning manners, unassuming work and unstinted devotion to the various institutions run by them.

TOWER OF STRENGTH.

Dr. Subramaniam in particular dealt at length with the void which his departure would create in the social life of the community, to whom he had been a tower of strength. This was particularly unfortunate as they were being systematically deprived of some of their best men. Only a few months ago, Mr A. K. Iyengar went back to Bombay and this was followed by the hurried departure of Mr. Ramasubba Iyer for Trivandrum. He expressed the hope that Mr. Sundaram would be back in their midst before very long.

Mr. Punniah, the President of the Association in a humorous speech which was punctuated with cheering, referred to Mr. Sundaram's reluctance to stay in Karachi and his anxiety to get back to Bombay, the City of his heart. He recalled the part played by him at Matunga, Bombay, particularly as regards educational activities and joined in hoping that he would return very shortly to give them the benefit of his experience in adding to the social amenities of South Indians.

SIGNAL HONOUR.

Mr. Sundaram replying in suitable terms, expressed his embarrassment at the flattering remarks made about himself. Though he did not deserve them he acknowledged them in the spirit in which they were meant and he thanked them for the signal honour they had done him.

Earlier in the week Mr. Sundaram was the recipient of felicitations from the member of the staf of the Telephone Co. who gave him a party. Besides these several other parties were also arranged during the week. Mr. Sundaram is leaving for Bombay by Quetta mail on Wednesday.

Dabholkar Scholarships For Research Students

Applications are invited from students, both male and female, of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community (including all subsections) doing or intending to do real Research work in institutions affiliated to the University of Bombay or recognised by Government. Applications must be made on prescribed forms which can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board, at Anand-Kanan, Chaupaty Road, Bombay, No. 7. Applications should reach the Honorary Secretary not later than 31st August 1935.

Students who are already receiving the scholarships will have also to make fresh applications.

IRAN FORGES AHEAD

Modernisation Gets Into Full Swing Under Rizashah

KARACHI, (By Mail)

A rosy picture of Iran as a country transformed into a modern state from a medieval principality during the regime of His Imperial Majesty Rizashah Pehlevi under whose guidance it is making rapid progress was given to a representative of the Sind Observer by Mr. Abdul Hussein Khan Esfandiary, the new Iranian consul in Karachi who took charge of office last month.

He said Iran now has a trained and well disciplined army, an efficient navy and an air fleet. Industries have been modernised, network of highways laid out, and motor cars, not caravans were the order of the day.

Education is spreading fast and every year a large number of students go abroad for training in various arts and science.

European attire was the prevailing garment of the nation and the royal sanction has been accorded to it by a recent decree ousting the former Iranian cap from its proud position as national headgear in favour of the European hat.

COMPULSORY TRAINING.

Military training has been compulsory in Iran for the last eight years. There were military training schools run by Iranian officers who have been trained in military academies of France and youths are trained for the army in these schools. The War Ministry every year sends a number of students after training in these schools for further training in France.

When H. H. Rizashah came to the throne, the country was torn by internal strifes, the treasury was empty and chaos prevailed everywhere. He has succeeded in unifying the country, and has not merely balanced the budget but provided for a small surplus. The income by way of royalties from the Anglo-Iran Petroleum Co., is credited into a reserve fund while the import duty on sugar and tea is earmarked for building a railway across the country to join the Caspian sea with the Gulf of Iran.

WOMEN FORGE AHEAD.

Recruitment to services is done on pure merit. The spread of education among girls is phenomenal. Women move without burkhs if they so desire and educated women never wear them.

Not the least of the Shah's achievements is the National Bank of Iran with a capital of 20 million rials which was increased to 300 millions.

Mr. Abdul Hussein Khan was in the foreign office of Iran for 20 years and has been attached to Iranian Legation in Belgium and Germany as first secretary. Three years back he was recalled to Tehran to work in the foreign office and has now been posted to India as consul.—A. P.

Zetland's Letter To Hammond

(Continued From Page 1)

tween candidates and electors and the convenience of both are ensured, and due regard is being paid to administrative needs.

Special attention must be paid to importance of securing reasonable balance between representation in town and country in the new provincial legislatures. His Majesty's Government are disposed to think, that save where the establishment of multi-member constituencies are necessitated by reservation of seats or for other special reasons, there will be advantage to each constituency returning a single member. But if the Committee favours the establishment of multi-member constituencies in certain areas, then the Committee is asked to consider the advisability of single non-transferable vote.—A.P.

Committee Must Speed Up

The Government further invite proposals regarding the electoral arrangements for special interests, such as Commerce, Industry, Mining, Planting, Labour, Landholders, Universities and Backward areas, and tribes and women and scheduled castes.

While leaving the question of the procedure to the Committee, Government desire the consideration of representations from special interests like labour, women and backward areas, and arrange early submission of written statements.

In conclusion Government expect an early report to enable the recommendations being placed before Parliament since, unless that is done, the preparation of electoral roll and the first requisite for the introduction of new provincial constitution cannot be proceeded with. Government hope that the work of the Provincial Delimitation Committees would considerably make their task lighter. —United Press.

Rise In Tata Steel Shares

Increased Selling In Tramways

CEMENTS AND POWERS QUIET

Bombay, July 31.

The local Share Bazar again ruled steady to-day with moderate enquiry for Tata Steel shares. It is said that some professional operator was a buyer while Bear operators were buying in the next settlement and may tranfer their short interest in the present settlement. This switching operations are likely to result in a balanced position. There was utter absence of any fresh buying and it will be unsafe to follow the rise in the near future.

Reports of reduction in electric rates encouraged increased selling in Tram shares. Tata Power shares were firm during the early part of the day but later on ruled quiet. In Cement shares there was scattered selling. On the whole the market barely steady and there seems less disposition to buy. The market is subject to natural reaction and it will be safe to secure profits.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, July 31.

100	Ahm. Advance	290 0
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	800 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	251 14
100	Central India	290 0
100	Colaba	135 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	104 6
100	Gokak	190 10
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	62 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	72 8
100	Kohinoor	195 10
250	Laxmi	660 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	797 8
250	Model	52 8
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	135 10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 31.

Century 256 253 251/14
Bom. Dyeing 800 830 802 801 800
Kohinoor 195 196 195/10
Central India 191/14 190
New Great 136 135 135/10
Simplex 73 72 74/6
Swadeshi 165 163 164
Bundi 36/2 36 36/2 35/12
P. Cement 455 450 451 445 442 445
Punjab 26/4 26/2
Shahabad 487 488 486
Andhra 1745 1753 1750 1745 1747
Tata Hydro 178/12 178/7
Tata Power 1622 1626 1621
Tram. Ord. 147/8 145/15 147/8 146/14
T. Steel Dfd. 616 620 618 626 625 631 627
T. Steel Ord. 146/8 147 146/4 146/12 146
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 150 149/12 150 149/8 149/12
Bellapur 331 332 332/8
B. Steam 305/12
B. Burma 345 343 342 341

100	Oosmanshahi	52 8
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	37 8
1000	Sholapur	2275 0
50	Simplex	74 6
100	Swadeshi	164 6
100	Swan	81 4
25	Tata	9 0
500	Vishnu	1330 0
1000	Western	850 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	101 8
25-50	Central	38 4
500	Imperial	1510 0
125-500	Im. Con.	376 4
50-100	India	121 8
5	Union	5 5
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	35 12
70	Gwalior	128-12
160	Indian	445 10
40	Katni Def.	1820 0
100	Katni Ord.	415 0
75	Okha	248 12
10	Punjab	26 2
100	Shahabad	486 4
70	United	119 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 4
15-75	New India	43 8
200	Oriental	4400 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 12
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1747 8
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	146 14
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 14
100	Karachi	229 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	178 7
1000	Tata Power	1621 4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100	Amr. Patty	121 0
100	C. Province	87 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	73 4
100	Mandra Bhon	92 0
100	Pachora Jamner	94 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
50	Tapty Valley	778 12
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	29 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	627 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	153 12
50	Belapur Sugar	332 8
250	Bombay Steam	303 12
125	Bombay Burma	341 4
50	Bombay Burma Conty	107 8
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 7
50	Bombay Telephone	109 8
100	Indian Bleaching	118 12

100	Ind. Defd.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	495 0
1000	Port Canning	607 8
15	Scindia	12 6
30	Premier Construction	82 0
25	Tata Oil	17 12
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1355 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	292 8
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	82 12
5	p.c. Central India	512 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	139 6
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	175 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149 12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7	p.c. Vishnu	650 0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 31.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 July-Nov.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Dec-Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 this year
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Feb-Apr
NEW YORK
B C Rate T T 270 1/2
Banks selling T T 268 1/2
Banks buying T T 265 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 572
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8
Banks buying T T 77 7/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 142
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 102 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 136
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.96 30th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/1 5/8 31st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/8 31st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 31st inst.
Java/London 7.23 31st inst.
London/Paris 74.97 30th inst.
London/Belgium 29.32 1/2 30th inst.
London/Switzelrand 15.17 30th inst.
London/Italy 60.46 30th inst.
London/Berlin 12.29 30th inst
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 30th inst.
London/New York 4.96 1/16 30th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.32 30th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-7 29th inst. £7-0-5 30th inst.
Silver London Ready 30 3/16 29th inst. 30 3/16 30th inst.
Silver London Forward 30 1/4 29th inst. 30 1/4 30th inst.
Silver New York Ready 68 29th inst. 68 30th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 29th inst. 5/8 per cent 30th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 29th inst. 7/8 per cent. 30th inst.
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 30.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2.1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, July 30.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan 85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 3/8
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 117
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1938/38 104 1/2
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/57 101 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 108 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 7/8

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, July 31.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless.

Traders adopted a waiting attitude. Extremely inactive dealings were the keynote of operations on the market. The possibility was discussed of the extension of the old twelve-cent loan until the new loan was announced but nothing officially has come out.

The market opened at unchanged prices with October 11.50. There was limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 18 points highest being 11.52 and lowest 11.42 The market closed at a net decline of 1 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12 cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 11-90c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-2 a.m.) 11.52+02
N. Y. October Lowest (2-40 p.m.) 11.42—03
Liverpool October Highest 6.20—01
Liverpool October Lowest 6.17—04

Memphistenn, Light rains Alabama, excessive heat Central Belt, Western belt. The daily official U. S. Government forecast say's entire belt partly cloudy.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Southern mills demand is poor. Speculative interest negligible Weather conditions favourable. Market needs fresh stimulus. Would favour sales on all good rallies.

New York.—Crop accounts continue favourable. Tendency is to increase crop estimate. A little hedge selling To-day's buying was mostly for trade.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 30.

October	.. ..	11.46—04
December	.. ..	11.36—01
January	.. ..	11.34—01
March	.. ..	11.26—02
May	.. ..	11.22—04
July.	.. ..	11.18—05
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.00—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 30.

October	.. .. ..	11.41—03
December	.. .. ..	11.29—05
January	.. .. ..	11.27—06
Middling Spot	.. .. ..	11.90—05

NEW YORK.

New York, July 30.

New York 10-55 A.M.—		
October	.. .. ..	11.49
December	.. .. ..	11.36
January	.. .. ..	11.33
New York Noon Call—		
October	.. .. ..	11.48
December	.. .. ..	11.36
January	.. .. ..	11.34

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 30.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	7,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent.	Nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 30.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
July 1935	7.90
October 1935	7.79
November 1935	7.80
January 1936	7.76
March 1936	7.74
May 1936	7.73
July 1936	7.72
F. G. F. Spot	8.09

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 30.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.76
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.91
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.06
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.91
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	6.06
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.21
Bengal—	
Good	4.01
Fully Good	4.11
Fine	4.23
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.15
Fine	4.25
Superfine	4.35

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 30

T. T. London on :—		
New York closing rate..		4.96-1/16
Paris		74.97
Berlin		12.29
Madrid		36.19
Amsterdam		7.32
Brussels		29.32-1/2
Milan		60.46
Berne		15.17
Prague		119.50

SEEDS.

London, July 30.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton : July sellers £9-11-3.
Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers £11-15-0.
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers £12-0-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton July/Aug sellers £13-0 0.
Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton ; July/Aug. sellers £12-10 0

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, July 31.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 6.19 on Tuesday. Trade calling found offerings light. Later on there was fncreased trade calling, otherwise the market was featureless. Prices fluctuated within the range of 3 points and finally closed at a decline of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 6.78d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close July was quoted 6.00. October 5.74 and January 5.44.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was fairly steady. Sakels futures closed unchanged while Uppers advanced 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one to 8 points.

UNCERTAIN SITUATION.

Messrs. M. and B. Ftern state:—Continued inactivity in the market has forced operators to neglect it pending clarification of several Administrative measures. With ideal weather, Nature is not helping the Government with their restrictive scheme. This paradox has left operators and consumers who generally need supplies, bewildered by the unending uncertainties. There was talk of a possibility of an extension of the old crop loan pending the announcement of the new crop loan but as yet, there has been no statement issued.

The domestic political situation is still too uncertain and though an adjournment of Congress is talked about. President Roosevelt is reported to be insistent on his tax-measures being passed this session.

The Egyptian Sakel position is reported to be tightening as shippers complain inability to fulfil contracts until new crop supplies are freely available in consequence of the many Brazilian shipments being cancelled, following sharp reduction in the yield. This should help gradually to improve the parity of Sakel with American.

LOAN AFTER BUREAU.

The "Commerce and Finance" writes:—

"We have it on the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture that the cotton loan price will not be announced until after the first crop estimate in August, so it is idle to speculate on this at present. Even that date seems pretty early for gaining a proper idea as to the size of the crop. So many things can happen between the middle of August and the end of October radically changing the prospective yield, that the loan price might just as well be announced now, as urged by the textile section."

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Generally fair, local thundershowers.
CENTRAL:—Generally fair.
WEST:—Generally fair, scattered showers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 30.

	To-day's 10-12 a m. Closing Quotations	To-day's Closing
July		6.57—02
August		6.39—02
September ..		6.28—02
October	6.19	6.19—02
November		6.10—02
December		6.07—02
January	6.04	6.04—02
February		6.03—02
March		6.02—02
April		6.00—02
May		5.99—02
June		5.96—02
July		5.94—02
Middling Spot ..		6.78—06

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 30.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Aug. sellers 22/3
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. : Jan/April sellers 22/0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 30.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 5-13/16 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 30.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels August sellers 24/9.
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Aug. sellers 23/9
South Australian (wheat) Parcels : nominal

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, July 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta July/Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/3
C & F Bombay :— July/Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/0
C & F Karachi :— July/Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/0

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9-3/4.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 30.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following cable showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	4
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	74
Electric Bond Common	9 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pdd.	59
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd.	68
Columbia Gas	7 1/2
American Tel. and Tel.	130
Western Union Telg.	40 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	20
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	13
National Distillers	26
Allis Chalmers	25
Western Elect. Inst.	17
United States Steel	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	27 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	57
General Motor	38
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	29
St. Oil of N. J.	46
Socony	13
Chase Bank	30 1/2
National City Bank	28 3/4
National Dairy	16
Alaska Juneau	15
Goodyear Tyre	17

Market a shade lower; further irregularities possible on Wednesday.
Total business 1 3/4 million.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 28/29th July	2,165
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	2,446,056
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,394,346
Increase	51,710

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 30.

Broach J/A Op. 229; Highest 229 1/2; Lowest 228 3/4; Closing 229 1/4.
Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 216; Highest 216 1/2; Lowest 215 3/4; Closing 216 1/2
Oomra D/J. Op. 194; Highest 195 1/4; Lowest 194; Closing 195 1/4
Bengal D/J. Op. 138 1/4; Highest 139; Lowest 138 1/4; Closing 138 1/2.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 27 1/2
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-35) Rs. 8

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool :—
October 132 December 117 January 112 March 116 May 114 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/8.
Bombay—Liverpool :—
Broach J/A. 228/4—Liverpool July 6.56 Rs. 57 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Broach A/M. 1936 215/8—Liverpool May 1936 5.98 Rs. 44 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York :—
Broach A/M. 1936 215/8—New York May 11.22 Rs. 35 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 1/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 30

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	70-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	85-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	106-7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	119-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	117-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	105
National Bank of India ..	42
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON METALS.

London, July 30.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/2
Yellow Metal	37-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool	2
F. O. B.	23 2-1/

WHEAT & SUGAR SITUATION

Bombay, July 31.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Liverpool prices sharply relapsed mainly on reports of Russian offerings whilst Chicago registered heavy realising on fears of imports from Canada. In Argentine, rains are predicted but Buenos Aires wheat prices closed 2 to 4 points higher and Rosario linseed 5 to 10 point up, and it appears, the expected rains did not materialize. Private estimates of North-American rust-damage indicates at reduction of about seventy million bushels.

SUGAR.

British Government having decided to restrict beet production to 560,000 tons and to re-open international negotiations probably for stabilizing prices, should give more confidence to consumers whose stocks are bare. In view of the Chandbourne Scheme expiring shortly, it may be an inter national agreement to consolidate the same restrictions.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 31.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-8-9.
S. S. Bahadur Rs. 3-13-6.
Shipment July Rs. 3-13-6.
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 3-14-3.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 3-15.
Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 3-15-9.
Kesar Rs. 14-3.
Saraya Rs. 13-10-6.
Harinagar Rs. 13-10.
Java Spot F. 3-95

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 31.

Following a small decline of 4 points, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 216/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 216/12 on scattered buying. There is less disposition to operate at present prices and operators are inclined to await further developments.

The market was dull and featureless.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but the market opened very steady at a rise of 2 points. The local market was very steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 230
Broach A/M Rs. 217
Oomra D/J Rs. 195/8
Bengal D/J Rs. 139

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 31.

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	750	3200

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 31

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 152	147	143		140
Punjab	... 152	147	143		140
Rajputana	... 154	149	145		142
Oomra No. 3	212	209	205	201	...
C P No. 1	228	225	221	217	...
C P No. 2	219	216	212	208	..
Broach No. 2	... 240	237	233		228
Punjab-Ame	... 262	259	255		250
Surat	... 312	309	305		300
Rajpipla	... 312	309	305		300
Navsari	... 317	314	310		305

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31.

Bengal Superfine	155/156
Bengal Fine	148/150
Bengal F.G.	144/146
Sindh-Punjab Fine	148/150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	143/145
Wardha-Hingt	217/218
Nagpur Savner	219/220
Pundhurna	207/208
Yeotmal	207/208
Arvi	205/206
Ellichpur	203/204
Berar	201/202
Khamgaon	203/204
Mulkapur	199/200
Khandesh	199/200
Jalna/Sailu	199/200
Burwah Sanavad	202/203
Broach Fine	234/235
Punjab/American	259/264
Punjab/American mix	244/249
Cambodia	304/314
Miraj/Sangli	254/259
Compta Good	259/264
Bagalkot	254/259
Kampala	349
Busoga	347
Jinja	339/341
Manza	319/324

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 31.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	56	253,652
Central India	...	109,373
Barsi and Nagar	15	108,670
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	46,791
Berar	...	403,436
Central Provinces	...	96,078
Total Oomras	71	1,017,980
Dholera	...	194,332
N.-W. Provinces	63	34,915
Rajputana	88	50,079
Sind-Punjab	143	328,243
Broach	...	131,849
Coompta and Dharwar	...	90,866
Westerns-Northerns	331	71,968
Cocoanada	...	433
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	54	80,563
Persian	...	2,644
American	...	74,754
Egyptian & African	880	367,905
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	1,155
Total	1,630	2,447,686

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 25th July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,175	387,843
Japan and China	3,000	1,118,351
Coast Ports	...	29,456
Up-country by Rail	...	274,374
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	13,718
Total	4,175	1,823,742

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 30-7-35	4454000	7771000
Receipts yesterday 30-7-35	7000	25000
Exports to date 30-7-35	5029000	7713000
Stock at Ports 26-7-35	1081000	2473000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-7-35	1133000	1153000
Stock at Liverpool 26-7-35	607000	966000
Visible Supply 26-7-35	3185000	5366000
Quantity in sight 26-7-35	8180000	12215000
Quantity out of sight 26-7-35	10313000	13402000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 31

Castorseeds :—
September delivery: Opening Rs. 35/6; Highest Rs. 35/7/6; Lowest Rs. 35/3/3; Closing Rs. 35/6/6; Clearing Rs. 35/6
May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/10/6; Highest Rs. 6/11; Lowest Rs. 6/10/3; Closing Rs. 6/11/10 1/2; Clearing Rs. 6/10/9
Groundnut seeds :—
August delivery: Opening Rs. 39/8; Closing Rs. 39/14; Clearing Rs. 39/14
February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/11/7 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/11/1 1/2; Closing Rs.. 6/11/9; Clearing Rs. 6/11/9
Cottonseeds :—
September delivery: Opening Rs. 23/15; Highest Rs. 24/3; Lowest Rs. 23/14/6; Closing Rs. 24/2/6; Clearing Rs. 24/2
January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/15; Lowest Rs. 2/14/9; Closing Rs. 2/15/3; Clearing Rs. 2/15/3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 31.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/2/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 118/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118/2

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/2
4 per cent 1943 106/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939-44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 100/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 100/11

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B. I. T. 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/3/6 and closed as above 5 per cent 1945-55, 4 per cent 1960-70 and 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50, commanded good attention at improved rates. The new 3 per cent 1951-54 loan was privately reported to have changed hands at Rs. 97/8 yesterday and to-day was done at Rs. 97/5.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 31.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Foreign advices were unchanged and in the absence of any fresh development in America, the market is grinding. The gold market was also featureless. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.6 1/8.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	71 1 0
Shravan delivery	71 3 0
Bhadarva delivery	71 8 0
Ready gold	34 11 9
Shravan delivery	34 12 3
Bhadarva delivery	34 13 3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, July 30.

July	67.95
September	68.05—05
December	69.00+50

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 30.

September	2.30—01
December	2.39—02
March	2.09
May	2.14

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 30.

Market steady.

Spot	30.3/16
Forward	30-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 30.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0/5

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, July 31

London Market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £31-6-3
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £31-7-6
Standard Copper 3 months £31-15-0
Electrolytic Copper £35
New York market—
Blue Eagle 8 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 1/2 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30
Copper Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Ashe Rs. 35/8
Tone: Steady.

THE YARN AND SILK MERCHANTS' ASSN.

Commencement Of Forward Business

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association on 28th July, 1935, the members of the said Association can carry on forward business with only those importing firms and offices, who have enrolled themselves, as the members of the said Association from 1st August 1935.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 30.

July	0.90 5/8c.
September	0.91 3/4c.
December	0.92 5/8c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 30.

July	61 5/8d
October	61 5/8d
December	60 7/8d
March	60 7/8d

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 31.

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,569
Linseed	508
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	40
Gingellyseed	58
Poppyseed	218
Groundnuts	946
Castorseed	42
Rice	35,991
Myrabollams	160
Mowraseed	874
Gram	641
Joowar	792
Bajree	1,842
	Tons.
Coal	5,256

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1935

'TOO PREMATURE & EARLY TO DECIDE'

Working Committee On Question Of Office Acceptance

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION TO DECIDE

Bhulabhai's Statement Justifies Mysore Speech

(By Telephone)

WARDHA, July 31.

It is understood that the Congress Working Committee has come to the conclusion that it is too premature and early to decide the question of acceptance of offices under the new constitution.

QUESTION OF ALLIANCES

The Committee is considering the question of alliances with other parties for election purposes. Thereafter Committee will issue a comprehensive resolution setting forth its decisions regarding acceptance of office and the question of alliances with other parties.

The Committee devoted three hours this morning to consider Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's speech in Mysore relating to States subjects, and it is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai submitted a long statement justifying his speech.

NO SERIOUS VIEW

It appears that the Working Committee is not likely to take a serious view of the speech, as a majority of the members feel that he made the speech in his individual capacity, and so far as the Congress is concerned the Calcutta and Jubbulpore resolutions relating to States' subjects stand unaltered.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION

WARDHAGUNJ, July 31.

After a protracted discussion the Congress Working Committee arrived at a decision on the burning question of the Acceptances of Office by Congressmen under the new constitution. The Committee passed the following resolution:—

"Having read the resolutions of the several Congress Committees in relation to the acceptances or non-acceptance of office under the new constitution this Committee is of the opinion that any decision on this question would be premature at this stage and therefore should be left over for the next session of the Congress. This Committee further declares that any expression of opinion on this question by individual Congressmen does not represent the view of the Congress."

The Committee adopted another resolution on the Central Calcutta Congress Committee dispute as follows:—

"Having heard Mr. Narendranath Sen's statement about the Central Calcutta Congress Committee dispute at great length this Committee sees no reason to revise its previous decision on the subject."—United Press.

BHULABHAI EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

"Calcutta Resolution Remains Unaltered"

WARDHAGANJ, July 31.

The Working Committee this morning discussed the question of the policy towards the States' subjects vis-a-vis Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's recent speech at Mysore.

It is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the course of his speech lasting nearly an hour explained his position while admitting that the States' subjects stood nothing to gain by looking up to the British Government and the antagonising Princes for the simple reason that the British Government was unwilling to injure Princes' feeling in the interests of the States' subjects themselves.

It was essential that the States should remain autonomous. Though the Working Committee took no decision in the matter, it is generally felt that an expression of individual opinion by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in no way altered the Calcutta resolution of the Congress on the subject.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

The requisition from over 30 members of the A.I.C.C. having been received the Congress President will shortly summon the A.I.C.C. meeting.

As regards the allegation made by certain Congressmen that the membership of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee consisted of bogus members the Working Committee has decided that no action could be taken on or before an Inspector was sent to investigate.—United Press.

FISH-SELLER TO HANG FOR MURDER

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, July 29.

The Sessions Judge, Calicut sentenced Soopi, a moplah fish seller of Thiruravaya village, to be hanged for murder of another fish seller.

The case was that the deceased sold his fish in full and peeped into the accused's basket which contained a large quantity of unsold fish. An altercation ensued between them resulting in the exchange of blows. During the struggle, accused it was alleged, stabbed Ismail with a knife and the latter died in the hospital.

Accused pleaded that he had only waived his knife in self-defence.

T. S. DIAMOND JUBILEE

President Reviews Its 60 Years' Progress In Gramophone Record

ADYAR July 30.

Dr. G.S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, has prepared a gramophone record conveying a message on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Theosophical Society, which falls on November 17 next.

Dr. Arundale reviews the progress of the Society during the last sixty years, stresses its fundamental purposes and visualises its mighty future, rich in freedom and friendship.

The record will be used by Lodges throughout the world on the anniversary day, and many Radio Stations will broadcast it.—United Press.

Memon Relief Society's Work For 'Quake Sufferers

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Mail).

The Memon Relief Society was looking after some Muslim orphans among the Quetta Earthquake refugees who had come to Karachi. The Officer in charge of the Society had written a letter to the "Muslim Orphanage, Cawnpore," requesting to admit these orphans in the Orphanage the Secretary of the orphanage wrote back saying that orphans would be admitted.

The Memon Relief Society is making payments on behalf of the Viceroy's as well as Central Relief Fund Committee.

The workers of the Society are given all facilities at the Station.

DIVISION OF GILGIT

Trans-Indus Area To Be Administered By British Agent From To-day

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 31.

To-morrow takes place the transfer of administrative control to the British Political Agent of the Trans-Indus portion of Gilgit Wazarat but the Kashmir flag will continue to be flown at Gilgit in token of his suzerainty which the Maharajah of Kashmir will retain over the area. Kashmir State forces were withdrawn on July 19 and Gilgit scouts who are Government of India's irregular force, have taken over the responsibility for the defence of the area.

The Political Agent who takes over the administration is Major Kirkbride. The Kashmir State's Wazir has accordingly moved from Gilgit to Boonji while the Assistant Political Agent has moved from Chilas to Gilgit where he would be required at the headquarters to assist in the administration.

Chilas which is outlying Fort Wgere and where the chief work is done by tribes, will be in charge of the officer commanding the scouts there.

KARACHI TO CAPE & BACK

Indian Youths To Take Off To-day In Puss Moth 'Plane

KARACHI, July 29.

The three aviators who are to start on a flight to Cape Town and back arrived here earlier in the week and are busy making preparations for their flight. Their leader, Mr. T. H. Dastur, holds a 'D' licence obtained in England and has completed 1,500 flying hours. On return from the flight, it is understood, he will take up appointment with the Lahore Flying Club as pilot-instructor. He was previously working as instructor to the Kathiawar Flying Club.

Of his companions, Mr. N. F. Dalal is an 'A' licence holder with 100 hours flying to his credit and Mr. K. D. Pochkhanwala is also an 'A' licence holder with 80 hours flight. These two fliers were trained at the Bombay Flying Club.

OPTIMISTIC

Their 'plane is a Puss Moth which has been completely overhauled by the De Havilland Aircraft and Company at Drigh Road. They have had trial flights on the 'plane and are optimistic that they would carry out the flight according to schedule.

They would take off from Drigh Road at 6 a.m. on August 1 and expect to reach the Cape on 13th. They will commence the return flight two days later and arrive here on September 1.

Their only ambition is to be the first Indian fliers to make the Cape. They are not competing for any prize as the Aga Khan prize is for a solo-flight.

They were felicitated at the anniversary celebrations of the Zoroastrian Association and have complied with all medical requirements.—A. P.

Steamer Sinks Without Loss Of Life

s.s. Burmestan Strikes Obstacle While Entering Kyaukpyu Harbour

RANGOON, July 31.

While entering Kyaukpyu Harbour (Akyab District) yesterday the s.s. "Burmestan" struck mid-channel against some submerged object, probably a derelict, which tore out the bottom of the ship. Water rapidly rushed in extinguishing the fires in boilers and sinking the ship. There was no loss of life. The steamer was coming to Rangoon from Chittagong with 259 persons including passengers and the crew, and she was also reported to be carrying mails for Rangoon. Her cargo which was reported to be small was lost.

S. S. "Burmestan" was bought by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company two years ago. At the time of accident she was chartered by the Burma Steam Navigation Company.

Arrangements are being made by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to bring to Rangoon the passengers and the crew who are at Kyaukpyu by a special steamer which is proceeding from Chittagong. A marine inquiry will be held shortly. The manager of the company has gone to Kyaukpyu to arrange for the comforts and facilities of the occupants of the lost steamer.—A. P.

OFFICIAL REPORT

We have received the following from the Agents of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company:—

We transcribe below a telegram received by us from the Captain of the s.s. "Burmestan" dated Kyaukpyu the 30th July, 1935:—

"Whilst entering Kyaukpyu struck submerged object probably derelict which tore out bottom along starboard Bilge stop Vessel made water rapidly extinguished Boiler fires and later whilst being beached vessel foundered stop Estimate no loss of life."

The s.s. "Burmestan" was on her way from Chittagong to Rangoon and Kyaukpyu is the usual port of call about 60 miles South of Akyab on the Arracan Coast in the Bay of Bengal 'en route' to Rangoon.

TWO SEPOYS MISSING

RANGOON, July 31.

An unconfirmed report states that two military sepoys who were aboard the Burmestan are missing. It is not known whether they were drowned or they took the overland route of their own accord after the passengers were brought to shore. 'Jalagopala' left Chittagong to-day for Kyaukpyu arriving there to-morrow, when she is taking passengers and the crew of the Burmestan, and is expected to arrive at Rangoon on Saturday.

Classification Of Paper For Tariff Purposes

"All Imports Should Be Subjected To Protective Duty With A Few Exceptions"

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Tariff Board composed of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola (President) and Mr. H. R. Batheja (Member) began the enquiry at 1, Council House Street, into the classification of paper for Tariff purposes.

Messrs. R. W. Mellor and E. C. Goss (of the Tittaghur Paper Mills), Messrs. A. L. McLatchie and R. O. Webster (of the Bengal Paper Mills), Mr. A. L. Cameron (of the India Paper Pulp Co.) and Mr. Pudumjee (of the Deccan Paper Mills), representing the Indian Paper Makers' Association were examined by the Board.

In the course of a statement the representatives of the Association stated that the Indian Paper Mills had no desire whatsoever to interfere with the free importation of legitimate newsprint as known and accepted by the trade, but they did ask for action to be taken regarding the mechanical wood pulp papers which had been introduced from outside sources since protection was given to the industry and which were definitely a higher class of paper than newsprint in the ordinary accepted sense. The Association referred to glazed mechanical buff printing mechanical cream woves and mechanical antique wove and art papers. All these qualities had been definitely specially produced to take the place of the better qualities that were originally manufactured in this country. It would appear that a considerable and valuable tonnage had been lost to the industry.

PRINTING PAPER V. WRITING PAPER.

Replying to the questionnaire the witnesses 'inter alia' stated that it was very difficult to say definitely in what way the paper trade in India distinguished printing paper from writing paper because in this country in many cases printing paper was also used as writing paper, specially by the Government of India, whose specifications for printing paper and writing paper differred very little.

There was undoubtedly a demand in India, specially as regards the Calcutta and up-country markets, for a paper which served a dual purpose. As the printing trade advanced in India the demand was likely to be more and more for the softer size printing paper and indeed over the course of the past few years it had shown a definite tendency towards this.

It was recognised that as the Indian Paper Mills could not compete with newsprint, it would be unfair for the newsprints to have to pay the protective duty, which would serve no useful purpose.

Further, the witnesses said, the exemption from duty of a paper containing mechanical wood pulp was causing a substantial loss of business to the Indian industry.

A FEW EXCEPTIONS.

The proposal of the Indian Paper Makers' Association was that all imports of paper should be subject to the protective duty with the exception of the following papers: Newsprint, unglazed and nipped; Chrome, marble, fint and stereo, tissue paper; M. G. wrapping paper ordinary writing paper: Manilla paper; Straw boards; transparent cellulose wrapping; grease proof leatherette, calf or suede and similar papers, cloth or latherette; gummed papers; folding box papers; wall paper.

The Indian Paper manufacturing industry did not desire to be protected from imports of the above qualities because at present none of these papers could be manufactured economically by existing paper mills in India and they did not compete with indigenous products.—A. P.

ZAMINDARS AND COUNCILS

Nellore Ryots Condemn Reservation Of Seats

NELLORE, July 30.

"When we get Swaraj we can control the public purse. We will reduce the salaries of the Government servants and give pensions to the zamindars," said Mr. N.G. Ranga, M.L.A., speaking at the Malan Zamin Ryots' Conference. Mr. A. Sriramulu presided.

"The Government have granted Rs. one crore for village development in India," continued Mr. Ranga, "under Swaraj, the Madras Presidency alone would have that sum. In short, we will have a ryot kingdom."

JOIN CONGRESS.

He exhorted all ryots to join the Congress and the Zamin ryots to form associations and report their activities to the Congress. The Congress not only had ryots, but rich zamindars also in its fold, but he wanted the Congress to be essentially a labourers' and workers' body.

The Conference condemned the reservation of seats for Zamindars in Legislatures and the formation of Upper Chambers in the Reformed Constitution.

It supported Mr. Ranga's Bill in the Legislative Assembly, dealing with measures for the removal of indebtedness among ryots, such an non-attachment of land for debts and non-arrest of a ryot on a civil court warrant for indebtedness.—United Press.

Rev. Ottama has been served with a notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C., prohibiting him from delivering speech in any place of the Barisal district for two months.

According to an Eastern Bengal Railway communique the protection works of the Hardinge Bridge over the river Padma, which was constructed last year, have been extended and strengthened and have placed the bridge in much greater degree of safety.

TAGADUR RAMACHANDRA RAO'S FAST

An Open Letter To Bangalore Leaders

In the course of an open letter to Sjt. Sampige Venkatapathiah and to three other leaders of Bangalore, certain workers of the Tagadur Welfare Committee of Bangalore write:

You are aware that you, in company of three others, assured Tagadur during his fast in the month of March last that you would help him in his self-allotted task of rural reconstruction with the consequence that Tagadur broke his fast on the ninth day (18-3-1935).

You remember publishing a statement in the press to that effect after the break of the fast and to take the necessary action to aid Tagadur's work.

You remember that trusting your promise Tagadur knocked about your doors for a month and that he was tired of such futile attempts to induce you to exert yourselves to action.

You promised your full aid towards rural reconstruction. May we inquire in humility in what direction you are proceeding and with what results?

Gandhiji, you remember, wrote as his opinion his difference with Tagadur's action in trying to induce a change of heart in the seven gentlemen selected by him through a fast. You also remember that Gandhiji suggested a collection of funds towards Tagadur's rural work.

You at first assured Tagadur your help and co-operation and later did not do anything to fulfil your promise. Could not one infer that the present fast of Tagadur is practically due to your attitude?

A step in the right direction, whatever may be the consequence, is what is required at this moment. We request you to take that step so that your leadership could be justified as before.

SEQUEL TO TRAIN COLLISION

E. I. R. Mail Driver Acquitted At Saharanpur

(From A Correspondent).

SAHARANPUR, July 27.

Judgment was delivered by the first class Magistrate of Saharanpur in the sensational case in which Mr. W. Hands, a Mail Driver under the E. I. Rly. and a member of the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma stood charged under section 101 of the Indian Railways Act.

The case was the outcome of a serious collision that occurred to two Express trains on February 26 last.

The Magistrate fully accepting the defence story passed an order of acquittal. Mr. H. G. Walford, of the Lucknow Bar, appeared for the defence.

DON'T PLANT "TULSI"

Alleged Railway Circular

DOHAD, July 31.

Considerable excitement prevails among the Hindu Railway employees of the B. B. & C. I Railway, Freelandganj Colony, due to a circular alleged to have been issued by the Railway authorities instructing the staff not to plant "Tulsi" (religious) plant in the ground of the compound of their quarters.

Enquiries made in this connection show that the employees are thinking of representing to the higher authorities.

In opening the aforesaid Water Works Shree 3 Judha Dhara at Biratnagar on the 12th July Col. S. P. Thapa, Commissioner, Morang Division, Nepal made a speech eulogising the concern of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the welfare of his subjects.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.